

THE
GAZTTEER's
Select HISTORY of
EUROPE:

Or, a Description of all the Seats of the present Wars in the *NETHERLANDS*, *ITALY*, *GERMANY*, *HUNGARY*, *SPAIN*, and *POLAND*.

Being a full Survey of all those Countries; setting forth the Situation and Distances of their Provinces, Cities, Towns. and Villages; with curious Remarks upon all the Places of Note.

Likewise an exact Delineation of the March of the *GERMANS* from Lower *LOMBARDY* to *PIEDMONT*; of the several Marches of the *FRENCH* to join the Duke of *Bavaria*; and late March of the Confederate Forces under the Command of the Duke of *MARLBOROUGH* from the *LOW-COUNTRIES* to the *DANUBE*; with an Account of all the other heroick Actions of his Grace beyond Sea, from the Time of His being made *GENERAL* of Her *MAJESTY*'s Army till now: together with a large Plan of the several Camps and Marches of the *ENGLISH* and *GALLICK* Armies towards *HOCHSTET*, exactly drawn by Colonel *IVOT*, Quarter-Master-General to His *GRACE*: As also another Plan of that important Place of *GIBRALTAR*, lately took by Admiral *ROOK*.

To which is likewise inserted a New Geographical *TABLE*, alphabetically compil'd, shewing all the considerable Cities, Towns and Villages in *CHRISTENDOM* by which you may know in what Country they are situated; to whom subject; and in what Degree of Longitude and Latitude they lie. And also a Postscript of the late Sea-Fight betwixt the *Confederate* and *French* Fleets near *Malaga*.

The whole illustrated with *Maps* to each Country, curiously engrav'd on Copper-Plates.

By *RICHARD BURRIDGE*, Gent.

LONDON, Printed by *J. Bradford*, in *Westmoreland-Court*, in *Burtholomew-Classe*. 1704.

THE
Epistle Dedicatory
TO
HIS GRACE the
BISHOP of
NEWCASTLE
BY
J. B. the minister of
the Church of
St. Andrew's
in the Parish of
St. Andrew's
in the County of
Down
1711

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THE
Epistle Dedicatory.

TO
Her GRACE the
DUTCHESS of
MALBOROUGH.

Madam,

IF the intrinsick Value of Offerings were always to be equal to the Grandeur of the Persons unto whom they are presented, yet I should not dare to make this bold Address. But the Greatness of

The Epistle Dedicatory.

my Devotion for Your Person, that hath no other way to manifest it self at present, will, I hope, make amends for the meanness of this, and perswade Your Grace to condescend to the Acceptance of the poor Expression of my Respects; especially, when the Treatise contains the historical Narration of such Glory won by the magnanimous Conduct and Courage of Your illustrious Consort, that (as the Church of Rome holds) were the Dead sensible of what was done upon Earth, the Manes of Alexander the Great and Julius Cæsar would blush,

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The Epistle Dedicatory.

to see how much their Laurels
are blasted by the unparell'd
Actions of our English Hero.
The two last Exploits in Ger-
many (not to speak of those
extraordinary ones in the Ne-
therlands) are Deeds that will
not only be eternis'd in our
Countrey Chronicles, for an
unaccountable Victory over the
French and Bavarians, but
likewise recorded as sacred in
the Imperial Archives, as a
Blessing which retriev'd the
Western Empire from sinking
under the exorbitant Power of
France. Where that fatal
Blow to Lewis was given is
here

The Epistle Dedicatory.

here presented to view, and by
Inspection of the Maps in the
Treatise your Grace may see the
Situation of all those Places,
which has been honoured with the
Presence of an English General,
whose Excellency is so Vene-
rable, that as all our Encomiums
may be thought Folly and Pre-
sumption, yet would silence here-
in be judged no less a Sacri-
ledge. Hitherto my Discourse
has been on that Defender of
our Country, whose martial Feats
has merited what was said of
a Roman Emperor, *Amor ac
deliciæ humani generis*, thus
his

The Epistle Dedicatory.

his Grace's Character must be the matter of my Epistle, for being sensible how far your Greatness is above popular Applause, I durst not attempt, for fear of incurring your Displeasure, to delineate your Vertues; the which, if I were to blazon, could not be perform'd without a Composition of Negatives; that being the only Indulgence Heaven has given humane Ignorance, in allowing us to speak in the Negation of all great Perfections, by saying what they are not, when we cannot, as we should, express what indeed they are. So
wishing

The Epistle Dedicatory.

*wishing his Grace's unwearied
Diligence and approved Fidelity
in the Management of his high
Employment, may maintain you
always above the Reach of In-
constancy and Envy, I presume to
subscribe myself*

Your Grace's

most humble, and

obedient Servant,

RICHARD BURRIDGE.

THE

THE PREFACE.

THERE have been several Books of this Nature offer'd to the World, but they being not done to Perfection, I have been requested to make a better Description of the Seats of all the Wars now in *Europe*, and in order thereto, I have not only done those in the *Netherlands*, *Italy*, *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Spain*, and *Portugal*, but I have also added a Description of the Affairs of *Poland*, which is wanting in that lately printed

a for

The PREFACE.

for *Nicholson* and *Ballard* in *Little Brittain*, altho' it is the longest Seat of War now in *Christendom*, and has seen as great Revolutions as any, even to the nigh dethroning of their King. The Method which I have took, you may see (by comparing the one with the other) is quite different from all hitherto publish'd, for besides giving a clear Account of those Parts which are now the Seats of noble and heroick Actions, all the Towns of Note in *Flanders* are reduced into such new invented Tables that their Distances and Bearings, are so exactly delineated, that they may be very easily found in any good Map; all Towns of Note, and Frontiers,

The PREFACE.

tiers, which probably may be Places of Action, are here so very exactly and particularly describ'd, that the Descriptions thereof, intermixt with historical Remarks both upon Places of Note, and the present State of Affairs, can be no less pleasant than profitable and useful for all that read the Publick Transactions.

Likewise to oblige the Reader, we have not only adorned the Work with very exact Maps, intirely new, of each particular Country, where the Seats of the present Wars now are, but have also made new Draughts of the *French Lines in Brabant* and the Countrey of *Waes*, with an exact Description of the Lines of *Stolboffen*, and an exact Plan of the

Situ-

The PREFACE.

Situation of *Gibraltar*, that important Place so lately taken by the Royal Navy under the Command of Admiral *Rook*; and another Plan axactly drawn by the Ingenious Colonel *IVOT*, Quarter Master-General to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, shewing the Camps and Marches of the Confederats and Enemies Armies till they came to the memorable Engagement at *Bleinsheim* near *Hochstet* the which I have contracted from the Original, with no Alteration but in the Topograply of the Places. To take things methodically, we begin with the *Spanish Netherlands* or *Catholick Provinces*, first, branching them out severally in their distinct Provinces :
then

The PREFACE.

then with *Italy*, concluding it with a Delineation of Count *Staremberg's* wonderful March through the Enemy's Country, from the lower *Lombardy* to joyn the Duke of *Savoy* in *Piedmont*: next with *Germany*, shewing the *French* marching thro' the *Kintzingerdal* in 1703; tracing their Marches through the *Black Forrest* to joyn the Duke of *Bavaria* in 1704, with the admirable March of the Confederates Amy under his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* from *Boisleduc*, in the *Dutch Brabant*, into *Germany*, being almost 300 Miles: then to *Hungary*, shewing the Occasion of the present War there: next we proceed to *Portugal*: to *Spain*: and next give a Description of *Poland*,

The PREFACE.

Poland, shewing the great Revolutions between *Stanislaus* the Palatine of *Posnonia* and King *Augustus*. And to make the whole compleat, you have a new Geographical Table which, in an alphabetical order, shews you, all the cheif Cities, Towns, and Villages in *Europe*; where situated; to whom subject at this time; their several Longitudes and Latitudes in Degrees and Minutes; the like never extant before: with a Postscript giving a partial Account of the Affairs of *Christendom* at the very time of the printing of this Book.

Especially the Progress of the Czar's Arms in *Livonia*, a Relation of the great Sea-Fight between the

The P R E F A C E.

the *Confederate* and *French* Fleets, with true lists of the Ships, with the Number of Men and Guns they carry; and Persons of Note kill'd on both sides; and the ecclesiastical and civil State of *France*, besides a geographical Description thereof, and Rising of the *Camisars*, who grow stronger and stronger, and are more exasperated than ever they were at the barbarous Usage of *Roland* after his Death.

As for the Maps herein contained, they are better projected than those published by the Booksellers above mention'd, wherein Places which the Author thereof does not make to be

The PREFACE.

be above a Mile or two distant from one another in the reading Matter, are by measuring the Distances in his Maps above 20 or 30 Miles asunder; insomuch he must be very erroneous in the one or the other: but upon Examination false in the Map; few of which were new made for the Design, but are old Ones made by *Robert Morden* some years ago.

In fine, this contains a pithy Account of all Places where any Seat of War is now in *Europe*, which is more then what has been offer'd to the World before, and therefore is not only of general Use (and will, I hope, give due Satisfaction) to all such as are curious
and

The P R E F A C E.

and inquisitive after the Affairs of these Times, but it will serve as a fit Companion for all News-men in any succeeding Ages, for wheresoever War shall happen in any of the Countreys above recited; the contending Parties will still steer the same Course, for Conquest, as herein decypher'd.

THE
CONTENTS
OF THE
Several Chapters.

Chap. I. **S**hewing the Seat of the War in the Netherlands; with a perfect View of the French Lines; as also several Tables of the Places of Note in the Low Countries, shewing their Distances and Bearings from other remarkable Places, pag. 1.

Chap. II. A Description of the Seat of the War in the several States of Italy, viz. Genoua, Milan, Parma, Modena, in the Mantnese, and Veronese; with a Table of the Situation of the Towns in Piedmont; and a Delineation of Count Staremberg's wonderful March through the Enemies Country, from the Lower Lombardy to Savoy, Pag. 22.

Chap. III. Of the Seat of the War in Germany, especially in the Country of Tyrol, and the Circle of Bavaria; wherein higher Austria and the Circle of Swabia are describ'd; with a Delineation of the March of the English, Dutch,

The Contents of the several Chapters.

Dutch, and auxiliary Troops from Flanders into Germany under the Command of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough: also an account of the two signal Victories obtained by the Confederates over the French and Bavarians at the Schellenberg near Donawert, and in the Valley of Bleinheim near Hochstete; the Relation of the last Famous Victory being according to the first Advice thereof by a Letter sent from his Grace the Duke of Marlborough to Secretary Harley; and by the large Account Co'onel Jvoy, Quarter-Master-General to his Grace, has given of it since: with a Copy of the Latin Letter, and Translation thereof, which the Emperor sent to the Duke of Marlborough, on his success against the Enemies of the Empire, wherein he gives him the Title of Prince; and the Copy of another Letter sent by the States of Holland to Queen ANN, to congratulate Her Majesty on this Occasion of destroying the French and Bavarian Armies,

Pag. 36.

Chap. IV. The Seat of War in Hungary, and the adjoining Frontiers of Lower Austria,

Pag. 73.

Chap. V. Of the present War in Portugal; with an exact topographical Description of the several Towns in that Country, where the War is likely to prove the hottest,

Pag. 79.

Chap. VI. The Seat of the Present War in Spain; with a full Relation of the taking that

The Contents of the several Chapters.

most important Place of Gibraltar, by the Confederates Fleet, under the Command of Sir George Rook, Pag. 84.

Chap. VII. *The Seat of the present War in Poland, with a Relation of the strange Revolutions that have befallen that Kingdom, since the Election of the Elector of Saxony to the Throne: and a large geographical Table shewing in what Countries all the chief Cities, Towns, and Villages of Europe are situated, to whom they are at this present time subject, and in what Degrees of Longitude and Latitude they lie,* Pag. 90.

The Contents of the several Sections of the Postscript.

Sect. I. **O** *f the Seat of the War in Livonia.*

Sect. II. *A Relation of the Sea Fight near Malaga, on the 24th of August, 1704, N. S. with true Lists of the English and French Ships, which were in this Engagement; their Complement of Men and Guns; and what Officers were slain and wounded on both sides.*

Sect. III. *Of the Camisars rising against the French King, in Vindication of their Rights and*

A particular Index, &c.

and Liberties; with an Account of the Ecclesiastical and Civil State of France.

SECT. IV. *A List of French Privateers; and Lists of the British Officers Kill'd and Wounded at the Battle on the Schellenberg, and at Bleinheim.*

A particular INDEX relating
to the Duke of Marlborough.

	Pag.
T He Duke of Marlborough takes Liege,	15
The Duke takes Huy,	15
The Duke rescues Limburgh,	17
The Duke takes Venlo,	19
The Duke takes Ruermond,	19
His Grace takes Rain,	38
His Grace takes Donawert,	40
The Duke's Protection impior'd by Ausburgh	41
The Duke's March into Germany,	46
His Grace orders a Bridge cross the Maese,	46
His Grace joyn'd in Person the Army at Bedburgh,	46
His Grace at Kalsacken orders the Horse to March before,	46
His Grace went to view Bon,	47
His Grace entertain'd at Dinner by the E. of Triers,	47
His	

A particular INDEX, &c.

<i>His Grace visited by the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstad,</i>	47
<i>His Grace visited by Pr. Eugene and Count Wratislaw,</i>	48
<i>His Grace had an Interview with Prince Lewis of Baden, and Prince Eugene,</i>	48
<i>His Grace's Glorious Action on the Schellenberg,</i>	49
<i>His Grace acquainted by Count Wratislaw, that the Emperor desir'd he would accept of the Title and Dignity of a Prince of the Empire,</i>	49
<i>His Grace's Modesty refuses it,</i>	49
<i>His Grace receives a Complement from Prince Eugene by Count Palh,</i>	50
<i>His Grace crosses the Paer,</i>	51
<i>His Grace Marches to view the Camp near Fridberg,</i>	51
<i>His Grace possesses Fridberg,</i>	52
<i>His Grace declares the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel General of the Horse,</i>	52
<i>My Lord Duke reviews all the Troops on the Left Wing of the Army,</i>	53
<i>His Grace sent the Duke of Wertemberg to observe the Enemies Motions,</i>	53
<i>The Duke decamps from Fridberg,</i>	53
<i>The Duke encamps at Kippach,</i>	53
<i>The Duke Marches to Hokenwert,</i>	54
<i>His Grace din'd in his Camp with Prince Eugene,</i>	54

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A particular INDEX, &c.

<i>His Grace orders General Churchill to March over the Danube at Schonevelt,</i>	54
<i>His Grace orders the Army to march over the Lech the Danube and Wornitz, in two Lines,</i>	54
<i>His Grace rides out to observe the Posture of the Enemy,</i>	54
<i>His Grace orders the Baggage to be sent towards Donawart,</i>	54
<i>His Grace's Letter to Secretary Harley,</i>	55
<i>His Grace pushes upwards of 30 Squadrons of the French into the Danube,</i>	56
<i>His Grace took and destroy'd most of Monsieur Tallard's Army near Hochstette,</i>	56
<i>His Grace marches in the Night,</i>	59
<i>His Grace advances with the Piquet towards Sweiningen,</i>	60
<i>The Duke forms a ninth Column out of two Brigades of Foot, and fifteen Squadrons of Horse,</i>	61
<i>His Grace calls together the several Generals, to give them the necessary Directions to attack the Enemy,</i>	63
<i>His Grace brings up some Squadrons to drive the Enemies Foot out of the Village of Overklauwen,</i>	63
<i>His Grace went to assist the Prince of Holstein-Back,</i>	65
<i>His Grace takes thirty six Pieces of Cannon,</i>	66

The

A particular INDEX, &c.

<i>His Grace's Conduct prais'd by the States of Holland in a congratulatory Letter to the Queen,</i>	68
<i>His Grace receives an Express from General Thungen with the News of the Surrender of Ulm,</i>	70
<i>His Grace marches to Kirbock,</i>	70
<i>His Grace waits on the King of the Romans,</i>	71

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DESCRIPTION

of all the Seats of the Present
Wars in *EUROPE*.

CHAP. I.

*Shewing the Seat of the War in the Netherlands;
with a perfect View of the French Lines there.*

THE Season of the Year coming on, wherein it cannot be expected any great Martial Feats can be performed in these Parts, by reason it is almost time for the Army to repair to their Winter-Quarters; however considering our Allies there could not be so happy as to have his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough's* Assistance this Campaign, they have made a pretty Progress in reaching *Namur*, the Bombarding of which Town this Summer put the *French* into a great Consternation; the account of it (according to our Advices) being thus related.

Monfieur d' Auverquerque being advanc'd with the Army to *Marsin*, order'd the Baron *de Trogne* to repair to *Huy*; the 19th of *July* the said Baron finding there a Body of 4000 Men, Horse and Foot, with 4 Pieces of Cannon, he march'd the same day, in order to take Post the Night following in the Enemies Lines near *Heillissen*, the Enemies Troops being all march'd up to *Namur*: Orders were given for detaching 100 Men out of each

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2. *The Seat of the War in the Netherlands.*

Battalion to sustain Monsieur de *Trogne*, till the rest of the Army could get up with them; but just when the Detachment was going to march, a Spy gave notice to Monsieur d' *Auverquerque* that the Enemy had Intelligence of his Design, and had sent Troops towards *Heilissen* to prevent the Execution of it; on this advice Monsieur d' *Auverquerque* immediately dispatch'd an Express to the Baron de *Trogne*, ordering him to retire; but the Baron sending Word back that he had actually taken Post in the Lines, and expected to be sustained, Monsieur d' *Auverquerque* march'd with all possible Expedition to joyn him; but in the March he met the Baron de *Trogne*, retreating before 15 of the Enemies Squadrons; which Squadrons at the sight of the Army of the Allies retired back to their Lines, and the Allies return'd to *Marsin*. The 22d the Army pass'd the *Maese* near *Seill*, and advanc'd to *Namur*; the 26th they began to Bombard that Town from the Hill of *St. Barbo*, directing their Bombs as well as possibly they could towards those Places where the Magazines stand; the Bombardment continued the 27th, and 28th, and several great Fires were seen in the Town, in which time they burnt or laid in Ruins a Magazine of Forrage, many Houses, and damag'd the Hospital of *Noire-dam*, the Convents of the *Carmelites*, *Franciscans*, and *Capuchins*. The Garrison of the Place fired vigorously from their Cannon and Mortars, but did no great Execution; during the Bombardment a Detachment of Horse and Foot were sent up to *Dinant*, where they took Post, and Part of them pass'd over from thence into the Country between the *Sambre* and the *Meuse*, where they rais'd very considerable Contributions.

The Troops commanded by Monsieur d' *Auverquerque*, after they retired before *Namur*, repass'd the *Maese*, and they encamped at *Vellem* the 11th of *August* by 12 Battalions and 1200 Horse, which were detach'd by the Marshal de *Villeroy* from *Offemburgh* about the middle of *July*, under the Command of the Marquis d' *Allegre*.

The 30th of *July* the Body of Forces commanded by Lieutenant General *Salisch* decamp'd from *Stahrek*, to embark

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The Seat of the War in the Netherlands. 3

embark in the Transport-Vessels that lay ready for them at *Lillo*. Some Vessels from *Antwerp* attempted to burn some of their Transports, but were obliged to retire. The 31st in the Evening part of their Troops landed at *Sluys*, as did the rest likewise the next Morning. The Regiments of *Slipenbach*, *Bouchwalt*, and *Iffinga* advanced immediately to Fort *Isabella* and invested it. The 2d the necessary Dispositions were made for attacking the Fort in Form. The 3d between 3 and 4 in the Morning the Governour was summon'd to surrender, which he refus'd to do; whereupon the Artillery began to play at 5, and at Noon the Enemy beat a Parley and capitulated. Of which Lieutenant General *Salisch* dispatch'd an Account to the States General in the following Letter.

' *High and Mighty Lords,*

' I Do my self the Honour, most humbly to inform your High Mightinesses, that this Morning at 5 a Clock I began to Cannonade Fort *Isabella*, and that I possess'd my self of the Ravelin and the Counterescarp by favour of my Cannon: whereupon the Enemy beat a Parley at Noon, and offer'd to capitulate. I have granted their Officers leave to retire, with their Baggage, but the Soldiers are made Prisoners of War. I will speedily inform your High Mightinesses of all the Particulars, and remain, &c. Signed, *E. W. Salisch*, and dated August 3.

There were 180 Men in the Fort, and 7 Pieces of Cannon, the Officers retir'd to *Bruges*.

As for the Description of the *Spanish Netherlands*, commonly called by the general Name of *Flanders*, they are bounded on the East with *Germany*; and on the West with the *German Ocean*; on the North with *Holland* or the *United Provinces*; and on the South with *France*. The whole is a kind of Triangular Form, being in length from the most Eastern Parts of *Luxemburgh*, to the most Western Parts of *Artois*, about 192 Miles; and in breadth from the most Northern Parts of *Brabant*, to the most

4 The Seat of the War in the Netherlands.

Southern Parts of *Lux mburgh*, about 155 Miles; the whole Circumference being not full 600 Miles.

This is but a small spot of Land, but exceeding populous, full of excellent Towns and Villages, and most plentifully endowed with all Things necessary for humane Life. Their Traffick here chiefly consists of several sorts of Manufactures, as with Tapestries, fine Camlets, Serges, colour'd Says, Mock-Velvits, fine Linnen, Damasks, Cambricks, and Taffaties. The Inhabitants hereof consist of *Flemmings*, *Walloons*, *Spaniards*, with some Intermixture of *English*, *Dutch*, and *French*. The Religion publicly allow'd here is only the *Roman Church*; the *Protestants* (which are pretty numerous in many of the chief Cities) being rather suffered out of Policy.

The Language most generally used in these Parts are the *Walloon* and *Flemish*; the first a corrupt *French*, the other or *Low-Dutch* is a Dialect of the *German*. The *Spanish* is also much in use amongst the King of *Spain's* Subjects; and the *French* among the better sort. The *English* and *Latin* is likewise here well understood by many. In these Provinces are 2 Archbishopricks, and 11 Bishopricks. Here are also 155 Cities or Wall'd-Towns, 6857 Villages, besides the Castles, Forts, and Noble-mens Houses, which are almost innumerable.

The Provinces are in number 10; viz. *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Namur*, *Brabant*, *Marquisate of the Empire*, *Mecklin*, Bishoprick of *Liege*, *Limburgh*, *Luxemburg*; to which may be added that Part of *Guelderland* that is under the *Spaniards*, and the Dutchy of *Cambray*.

1. *Flanders* has on the E. *Brabant*; on the W. the Ocean; on the N. *Zealand*; and on the S. *Artois* and *Hainault*; in length about 90 Miles, and in breadth 60. The chief City hereof is *Ghent*, or *Gaunt*, commodiously seated on the Banks of the Rivers *Scheld* and *Leze*, which run through it, and divide it into 26 Islands which are joyned together with 98 Bridges. It is accounted one of the largest Cities in the *Low Countries*, being 7 Miles in Compass within the Walls. It is well trenched about, and the private Buildings are for the most part fair

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The Seat of the War in the Netherlands. 5

fair and stately, and the Streets handsome and clean kept. It has 7 Churches and 45 Religious Houses: the Cathedral is a most stately Structure; and the Tower *Belfort* is 400 Steps high. The Castle, which is the Prince's Palace, contains 300 Chambers. The Cittadel consists of 4 Bastions, which are but little, and looks on one side upon the City, and on the other towards the Fields. The second City of this Province is *Buges* or *Bruges*, so called from the Multitude of Bridges. It is situated in a large Plain, about 8 Miles from the Sea, and the Walls on the side are somewhat about 4 Miles in Compass; the City being of a round Form, and well Walled and Fortified with Works of Earth and Ditches. The River *Rey* runs through it with a muddy and heavy Stream. The Market-Place has a commodious Situation, being the Centre where 6 of the principal Streets, running from as many of the chief Gates of the City, are terminated. Here are 7 Parish Churches, that of *St. John's* being a Cathedral; 60 Religious Houses, 3 Colleges of Canons, and a fine College for the Jesuits. *Doway* or *Druay*, is a remarkable Place under the French; it is situated upon the River *Scharp*, most considerable for being an University, and a Seminary for the English Roman Catholics. The Fort stands about a Cannon-shot below the Town upon *Scharp*, and judged by its Situation among Marshes, by means of its sluices, whereby it can drown all the Country about, to be impregnable.

The Ports of *Flanders* are *Dunkirk*, *Ostend*, *Newport*, *Sluis*, and *Graveling*; the first of which is a very considerable Place of the French, seated on the Sea, and judged to be about the Bigness of *Cambridge*. Beyond the old Town, there have been, since it came into the Hands of the French, great Works drawn, which augment the Town above one half. There is a new Trench cut for a Mile together through the Splinter-Sands, which will, upon the Head of the Tide, receive 150 Vessels of 70 Guns apiece; and on the West-side of this Harbour is raised a vast piled and flank'd Work, to intercept and lodge the Sands. It is a place of very great Strength,

6 *The Seat of the War in the Netherlands.*

Strength, but much added by the late Fortifications, which are very large, and the Bastion towards the North is most stately. It is well built and populous, and particularly commended for the Neatness and Regularity of the Streets. Here is an *English* Nunnery, and *Franciscans* have a Cloister for Persons of both Sexes. At the Mouth of the Haven stands a strong Castle, on which are planted 200 Pieces of Cannon.

The Frontier Towns in *Flanders*, are *Lille*, *Ypres*, *Tournay*, *Courtray*, *Oudenard*, and *Dixmude*. The three first belong to the *French*; the other to the *Spaniards*. The chief Rivers are, 1. *Scheld*, which here washes *Tournay*, *Oudenard*, *Ghent*, and *Antwerp*; and soon after falls into the Sea. 2. *Lys*, which here washes *Armentries* and *Courtray*; and falls into the *Scheld* at *Ghent*. 3. *Dender*, which washes *Geersberg*, *Nienove*, and *Aelfs*; and falls into the *Scheld* at *Dendermond*. 4. *Scharp*, which washes *Doray* and *St. Amond*; and falls into the *Scheld*.

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Situation of the Towns in Flanders now under the Dutch, French, and Spaniards.

Places situated.	Dis- tance.	Bear- ings.	Places off of which the Situated Places bear.
Note, those Towns from the Asterisk to the Dag- ger are un- der the Dutch, those from the Dagger to the Index under the Spaniards; and all from the Index under the French.	* Ardenburgh	7 S W	Of Hsendick.
Sluys	4 W		Ardenburgh.
Hsendick	9 N W		Dag.
† Aelf	6 S		Dendermond.
Bruges	10 S W		Sluys.
Dendermond	12 E		Chene.
Dirmude	9 E		Neuport.
Geersberg	4 S W		Xienobe.
Chene	34 E		Dirmude.
Xienobe	6 S		Aelf.
Neuport	9 S W		Dend.
Dend	11 W		Bruges.
Dudenard	11 W		Geersberg.
Armentiers	18 E		Cassel.
Cassel	10 S E		Wynorberg.
Courtray	17 W		Dudenard.
Womay	15 S W		St. Amand.
Dunkirk	23 W		Hpres.
Crabeling	10 S W		Dunkirk.
Lille	6 E		Armentiers.
Tournay	14 E		Lille.
Wynorberg	12 E		Crabeling.
Hpres	15 W		Courtray.

2. *Artois* has on the East *Hainault*, *Cambray*, and part of *Flanders*; on the W. and S. *Picardy* in *France*; and on the N. and N. E. *Flanders*; about 70 Miles in length, and in breadth 40. The chief City in this Province is *Arras* or *Atrecht*, seated on the River *Scharp*; and is a Place of large Circumference, and well peopled. The second City in this Province is *St. Omars* or *St. Omer*; situated upon the River *Aa*, by the Borders of *Flanders*. It is well fortified with Walls, Bastions, Half-Moons, Ditches,

3 The Seat of the War in the Netherlands.

Ditches, Marshes, and Lakes. The Riches of the Inhabitants, the Canal for Commerce, called, *The New Fosse*, the Abby of *St. Bertin*, and more especially the English Seminary of Jesuits, have rendered it a Place of publick Note, and of no common Fame throughout the World. *Hesdin*, or *Hesdin-fert*, situated upon the River *Canche*, was built by *Charles V.* in the year 1554, nigh the Place where old *Hesdin* stood; but enjoys a far better Situation, and is now a very regular Hexagon, so well contrived and fortified, that it is esteemed one of the strongest Holds in all these Countries; yet was it taken by the *French* in the space of 6 Weeks. The chief Rivers are, 1. *Scharp*; 2. *Lys*; 3. *Az*, which here washes *Aire* and *St. Venand*, and runs into *Flanders*; 4. *Canche*, washing *Hesdin*, and runs into *France*.

Situation of Towns in *Artois*, which are all under the *French*, by virtue of the *Pyrenean Treaty* in 1659.

Situated Places.	Dist.	Bearings.	Places off of which the opposite Places bear.
Arras	9	S	Of Leng.
Bapaume	15	E	Bag.
Bethune	8	S	Genant.
Drien	12	E	Reutly.
Wespen	15	S W	Bernes.
Leng	25	E	Hesdin.
Liquet	8	W fer	St. Omars.
Bag	13	S W	Arras.
Bernes	7	W	Bethune.
Reutly	12	S W	St. Omars.

3. *Hainault* has on the E. *Namur*, and the Bishoprick of *Liege*; on the W. *Flanders* and *Artois*; on the N. *Flanders* and *Brabant*; and on the S. *France*, and the Archbishop-

The Seat of the War in the Netherlands. 9

Archbishoprick of *Cambray*: about 70 Miles in length, and 65 in breadth. *Mons, Monts, or Burghen*, is the chief City of this Province, and one of the principal throughout the *Low-Countries*. It stands upon a higher Ground, but with a gentle Ascent, except one Corner of it, which is very high, upon which lies a spacious Plain, affording a most delicate Prospect. This Place is wonderfully strong by its very Situation, the Country round about being easily overflown for a great Space by the Waters of the *Haisne* and *Trulle*, nigh the Confluence of which two Rivers the City stands; the latter of these two cutting it through on the lower Side. It is surrounded by a very good Stone-Wall, with a threefold broad Ditch, and is defended by a strong Castle. The Buildings of the Town are both stately and beautiful, the Streets being large, and the Market-Place spacious; and scarce any Place is better provided of Conduits, which continually supply the Inhabitants with Water. The second Town of Note in this Province is *Valenciennes*, which is a *French* Frontier; as likewise *Mariburgh*, built by Mary Queen of *Hungary*, Sister to *Charles V.* in the Year 1542. And *Philipville* is another *French* Frontier Town, bordering on *Liege*, built by *Philip II.* King of *Spain* for a Bulwark against the *French*, and honour'd with his own Name. It is but a small Place, but a very strong Fortrefs, strengthen'd with 5 royal Bastions, besides Walls, and other good Works fit for Defence. Chief Rivers are, 1. *Sambre*, which here washes *Landrechies, Armiers, and Maubeuge*, runs into *Namur*. 2. *Scheld*, which here washes *Bouchin* and *Valenciennes*. 3. *Haisne*, which washes *Binh* and *Mons*, falls into the *Scheld* nigh *Conde*.

The Situation of Towns in *Hainault*, which were all to the Index under the *French* before the Treaty of *Reswick* in 1697, by virtue of which *Binch*, *Mons*, and *Beaumont* were restor'd to the *Spaniards*; who now are likewise in possession of those from the *Dagger* to the Index.

Situated Places.	Dist.	Bearings.	Places off which the opposite ones bear.
† <i>Arh</i>	4	S	Of <i>Lessines</i> .
<i>Beaumont</i>	9	E	<i>Paubeuge</i> .
<i>Binch</i>	7	W	<i>Fontane</i> .
<i>Enghien</i>	10	E	<i>Arh</i> .
<i>Fontane</i>	12	S E	<i>Roeches</i> .
<i>Halle</i>	8	E	<i>Enghien</i> .
<i>Mons</i>	8	W	<i>Binch</i> .
<i>Roeches</i>	5	S	<i>Soignes</i> .
<i>Soignes</i>	3	S W	<i>Brain-le-Comte</i> .
† <i>Ameries</i>	15	S W	<i>Beaumont</i> .
<i>Avesnes</i>	7	E	<i>Landrechies</i> .
<i>Babay</i>	10	N E	<i>Quefnoy</i> .
<i>Bouchain</i>	10	S W	<i>Valenciennes</i> .
<i>Chimay</i>	10	E	<i>Lyesles</i> .
<i>Conde</i>	13	W	<i>Mons</i> .
<i>Landrechies</i>	7	S W	<i>Ameries</i> .
<i>Lyesles</i>	6	E	<i>Avesnes</i> .
<i>Darienburg</i>	10	E fere	<i>Chimay</i> .
<i>Paubeuge</i>	7	E	<i>Babay</i> .
<i>Philipville</i>	7	N	<i>Darienberg</i> .
<i>Quefnoy</i>	15	E	<i>Bouchain</i> .
<i>Valenciennes</i>	6	S W	<i>Conde</i> .

4. *Namur* hason the E. the Bishoprick of *Liege*; on the W. *Hainault*; on the N. *Brabant*; and on the S. part

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The Seat of the War in the Netherlands. 11

Luxemburg and the Bishoprick of *Liege*: in length about 34 Miles, and 30 in breadth. The Metropolis of this Province is *Namur*, situated in a flat Bottom between 2 Hills, upon the Confluence of the *Maes* and *Sambre*, which divides the Town into 2 unequal Parts, the Passage over both of them being by 2 Stone-Bridges, which make the Place both more commodious and more beautiful. The City is adorn'd with a fair Market-Place, a Guild-hall, divers Churches, and a great Number of very good Stone-Buildings. Here is also a stately and strong Castle, standing upon a very high Hill, the Situation of which renders it very defensible, and much conduces to the Strength of the Town. But yet as strong as it was, King *William* took it, though the Marechal *D' Boufflers* had thrown himself into it, with some Recruits, and *Villeroy* lay in sight of it with 10000 Men. Frontier Towns in this Province are *Charleroy* one of the most considerable Holds in all these Countries; *Charlemont*, and *Bovines*, or *Bovignz*. The chief Rivers are, 1. *Maes*, which runs through the midst of the Province into the Bishoprick of *Liege*, washing *Charlemont*, *Bovines*, and *Namur*. 2. *Sambre*, which here washes *Charleroy*, and falls into the *Maes* at *Namur*. In this Province is that remarkable Village of *Fleury*, 6 Miles N. E. of *Charleroy*, standing on the Borders of *Brabant*, 22 Miles nigh S. of *Brussels*. Observe the Provinces of *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Hainault*, and *Namur* are Earldoms.

Situation of the Towns in *Namur*; being all under the *Spaniards*.

Situated Places.	Dist.	Bearings.	Places from whence the opposite Places bear.
<i>Bovines</i>	12	S	Of <i>Namur</i> .
<i>Charlemont</i>	7	S	<i>Bovines</i> .
<i>Charleroy</i>	17	W	<i>Namur</i> .
<i>Namur</i>	17	E	<i>Charleroy</i> .

12 The Seat of the War in the Netherlands.

5. *Brabant*, which is a Dukedom, has on the E. the Bishoprick of *Liege*, and part of *Gelderland*; on the W. *Zealand* (in the United Provinces) and *Flanders*; on the N. *Holland* and *Gelderland*; and on the S. and S W. *Namur* and *Hainault*. Length 90 Miles, breadth is 27 Miles. *Brussels* is the Metropolis or chief City thereof, and the chief City of the *Spanish* Government for the *Catholic* Provinces; seated on the River *Senne*. It is compassed with a double and high Wall, and very large Ditches. In the Circuit thereof were formerly 74 Towers, many of which have been since ruined. The King's Palace is a most magnificent and stately Building, having Room enough to lodge several Kings at once, to which belongs many excellent Gardens, Grotto's, Ponds, Water-Works, and Walks. The Senate House is a noble Pile of Building. *Lovain*, *Louvain*, or *Leeven* is reckon'd the next City in this Province, most pleasantly seated on the River *Dyle*; in which is a famous University, containing 43 Colleges. The Orders of *Dominicans*, *Franciscans*, and *Carthusians* have each of them a Convent: the *Jesuits* have also their proper College. *Boisseduc* the Head of a Quarter or Tetrachy is a Frontier of the *Hollanders*, situated upon the Confluence of the *Dommel* and *Aa*. Several Canals (some being large Vessels) run through this City, over which lie 51 Stone Bridges, and 38 Wooden ones. *Breda* is also a Frontier Town of the *Hollanders*, in *Boisseduc* Quarter, in which is a fair Palace for the Prince of *Orange* (our late King) to whom the whole Town did more properly belong. Here is commonly a good Garrison; but ever since the Surprize of the Town by the *Turk*-Boat, it is the Custom to search all Boats by stabbing them with a Spit. *Bergen-op-Zoom* is another Frontier of the *Hollanders*, of singular Importance, by reason of its Situation between *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Holland* and *Zealand*. *Gemblours* and *Niville* are Frontier Towns belonging to the *Spaniards*. The chief Rivers hereof are, 1. *Demer*. 2. *Dommel*. 3. *Senne*. 4. *Aa*. 5. *Dyle*. 6. *Gias*.

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Situation of the Places in *Brabant*; those from the Asterism to the Dagger belonging to the *Dutch*; and all from the Dagger to the *Spaniards*.

Situated Places.	Dist.	Bearings.	Places off of which the Opposite Places bear.
* <i>Boisleduc</i>	16	N f. re	Of <i>Cyndoben</i> .
<i>Breda</i>	20	W	<i>Boisleduc</i> .
<i>Cyndoben</i>	9	W	<i>Helmont</i> .
<i>Helmont</i>	18	S	<i>Grave</i> .
† <i>Brussels</i>	7	S	<i>Aliborden</i> .
<i>Dieft</i>	3	S E	<i>Sichen</i> .
<i>Gemblours</i>	15	E	<i>Ribelle</i> .
<i>Halen</i>	4	S E	<i>Dieft</i> .
<i>Hannuye</i>	9	N	<i>Judoigne</i> .
<i>Herentals</i>	30	S E	<i>Bergen-op-Zoom</i> .
<i>Judoigne</i>	11	N E	<i>Gemblours</i> .
<i>Leeuwe</i>	6	S	<i>Halen</i> .
<i>Liere</i>	11	S W	<i>Herentals</i> .
<i>Lobain</i>	10	W fere	<i>Tienen</i> .
<i>Ribille</i>	12	S	<i>Brussels</i> .
<i>Sichen</i>	14	E fere	<i>Liere</i> .
<i>Tienen</i>	7	W	<i>Leeuwe</i> .
<i>Aliborden</i>	10	W	<i>Lobain</i> .

6. *Marquisate* of the holy Emperor is bounded on the W. with *Flanders*, from which, separated by the River *Scheld*, and on all other sides by *Brabant*. It is now much smaller than it was formerly, not being above 7 Miles long, and 4 broad; yet is reckon'd a distinct Province from the rest of the *Netherlands*. The chief and only Place of Note here is *Antwerp*, the Metropolis of these Provinces. It is 22 Miles N. of *Brussels*, being formerly one of the most famous Places in *Europe*, and still a noble City, nigh 8 Miles in Circuit, and is compared

14 *The Seat of the War in the Netherlands.*

pared to a Bow, the String of which is represented by the River *Scheld*, on which it stands. It is encompassed with vast strong and beautiful Walls, being 110 Foot broad on the Top, upon which are 4 or 5 Rows of Lipden Trees regularly planted, and has 13 fine Gates for Entrance. Likewise several Forts round it, particularly Fort *Daner* on the N. End, and *Isabella* Fort on the W. side. Lower down the River you have *Piemental* Fort on the E. side, and *Pearl* Fort on the W. about 3 Miles lower than that, with *Philip* Fort over against it. About 4 Miles still lower is Fort *Doel*, on the W. side the River, almost opposite to *Lillo*; but taken in 1703. by the *Dutch*. On the same side with *Lillo* is *Sanduliet*, which, with the other Forts in that Quarter, is now threatened by the Confederate Army; and in 1703. was actually block'd up, while General *Cochorn* attack'd the Lines on the other side of the *Scheld*.

7. *Mechlin* or *Malines*, a Siegnory, is another very small Province, bounded on every side with *Brabant*; in length about 8 Miles, and in breadth 6. It is the Residence for the Parliament for these Countries, but has not those Privileges which *Brabant* has; for that Reason the Women, when they are ready to lie in, go into *Brabant* to be brought to Bed, that their Children may enjoy their Privileges. In the Compass of this Province lie 9 Villages, and *Mechlin*, a Wall'd Town, commodiously seated on the River *Demer*, which runs through the midst of it, dividing the City into divers Islands, which are united in several Places by a great number of Bridges; and it is much defensible by its level Situation, and Flatness of the adjoining Country, which upon every little Occasion may be laid under Water. It is divided into 7 Parishes, each of which have a stately and magnificent Church; that of *St. Rumbold* being chief, having a very lofty Tower.

8. *Liege*, a Bishoprick, has on the E. *Limburgh* and *Fuliers* in *Germany*; on the W. and N. *Hainault*, *Namur* and *Brabant*; and on the S. *Luxemburgh*; in length about;

The Seat of the War in the Netherlands. 15

about 74 Miles, and in breadth 35. *Liege* or *Luyck*, (the Bishop whereof at present is dispossest'd. of his Countrey, by adhering to the King of *France*, in opposition to the Interest of the Empire) is the principal City in this Province, situated in a pleasant Valley environ'd with Hills; the River *Maes* entring it in two Branches, accompanied with lesser Streams, which makes many delightful Islands. It is above 4 Miles in Circuit, but inferior to several others in these Parts for Beauty or Riches. On the Brow of a Hill which hangs over it, stands the Cittadel or Castle of great strength, built to command the Town, without which it would be but of small Consequence. It is a famous University, endowed with large Ecclesiastical Revenues. Here are 8 Collegiate, and 32 Parochial Churches. 'Twas taken by his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* in 1702. *Maeſtricht* is the second City in this Province, subject to the *Hollanders*. It is situated upon the River *Maes*, by which it is cut throw, not in the midst, but on one side, and the lesser part which lies towards *Germany* is called the *Wick*. Near *Maſtricht*, on the W. side, is a small Place call'd *Duyſembourg*, upon which the French drew up in May, 1703 with a Design to attack the Confederates, under my Lord *Auverquerque*, but did not dare to put their Design in Execution. *Dinant* is a Frontier-Town in this Province, on the Borders of *Namur*, restor'd by the French to the Bishop of *Liege*, in the Treaty of *Reswick* in 1697. It is but a small Place, but yet of Account. Chief Rivers are, 1. *Maes*. 2. *Demer*. 3. *Jecker*, which washes *Tongres*, and falls into the *Maes* at *Maeſtricht*. 4. *Wesdres*, which washes *Vroiers*, and falls into the *Maes* at *Liege*. *Tongeren* is a Town in this Province 10 Miles from *St. Truyen*, taken by the French in 1703, but soon after abandon'd. *Huy* on the River *Maes* is a Place of Strength in this Province, taken by the Duke of *Marlborough* in 1703,

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16 *The Seat of the War in the Netherlands.*

Situation of Towns in *Liege*; being all from the Asterism to the Index subject to the *Confederates*; and all from the Index subject to the *French*.

Situated Places.	Dist.	Bearings.	Places off of which the opposite Places bear.
* <i>Biep</i>	7	E	Of <i>Peer</i> .
<i>Wilsen</i>	5	N E	<i>Congerem</i> .
<i>Chiney</i>	17	S W	<i>Duy</i> .
<i>Dinant</i>	10	S W	<i>Chiney</i> .
<i>Dasselt</i>	5	E	<i>Derk</i> .
<i>Derk</i>	25	W fere	<i>Storchem</i> .
<i>Liege</i>	13	S	<i>Daeßricht</i> .
<i>Daeßpeck</i>	11	E	<i>Biep</i> .
<i>Daeßricht</i>	6	E	<i>Wilsen</i> .
<i>Peer</i>	9	S W	<i>Damont</i> .
<i>Storchem</i>	5	S	<i>Daeßpeck</i> .
<i>Florennes</i>	10	W	<i>Dinant</i> .
<i>Thuin</i>	10	W fere	<i>Walcourt</i> .
<i>Walcourt</i>	7	W	<i>Florennes</i> .

9. *Limburgh*, a Dukedom, has on the E. *Fuliers* in *Germany*; on the W. the Bishoprick of *Liege*; on the N. part of *Liege* and *Fuliers*; and *Luxemburgh* on the S. It is in length 38 Miles, and 30 in breadth. The chief City in this Province is *Limburgh*, situated upon a Rock, which overlooks all the Country round about; at the Bottom thereof runs the River *Wesdret*, almost round it, among several shady Woods. It is but a small City, for it chiefly consists of one Broad short Street; neither is it considerable for its Beauty, for the Buildings are for the most part of Wood; yet it is of no small Consideration for its Strength, for it is encompassed with a strong Wall and Trench, and the Access to it, which is on the N. side, is extremely difficult, lying all along upon

The Seat of the War in the Netherlands. 17

upon the Edge of a Rock. This City and Dutchy was rescued out of the Hands of the King of *France*, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, in 1703, and not long after the Count *de Zinzendorf* took Possession both of the Town and Dutchy, in the Name of *Charles III.* King of *Spain*. *Valkenburgh* or *Vauquemont* is reckon'd the next chief Place in this Province; in which are said to be certain Caves of so prodigious a Bigness, that a whole Army may be well hid in them: it is now under the *Hollanders*. Chief Rivers are, 1. *Geul*, which washes *Valkenburgh*, and falls into the *Mæs*. 2. *Wesdret*, which watereth *Limburgh*. 3. *B. ruine*, which washes *Dalem*.

Situation of Towns in *Limburgh*; which are now all under the *Hollanders*, excepting *Limburgh*.

Situation of Places.	Dis- tance.	Bear- ings	The Places from which the opposite ones bear.
<i>Dalem</i>	10	S W	Of <i>Ualenburgh</i> .
<i>Falkenburgh</i>	13	W	<i>Rolduc</i> .
<i>Limburgh</i>	15	S E	<i>Dalem</i> .
<i>Rolduc</i>	4	S	<i>Remborch</i> .

10 *Luxembourg* or *Intzenburgh*, a Dukedom, has on the E. the Archbishoprick of *Triers* in *Germany*; on the W. some of the Bishoprick of *Liege* and *Champagne* in *France*; on the N. *Liege* and *Limburgh*; and on the S. *Lorraine* in *France*. In length about 82 Miles, and 72 in breadth. *Luxembourg* is the principal City of this Province, and is commodiously seated in respect of Strength, upon the little River *Alstutz*, which divides it into two equal Parts. It is of great Compass, but by reason of the many Hazards of War it has gone through, many of the Houses were not only neglected, but deserted by the Owners. The old Town, which in former times was a large and well built City, is now but only

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18 *The Seat of the War in the Netherlands.*

the Suburbs to the new. Here is a Cloister of *Franciscans*, said to be founded in the Life-time of St. *Francis*. It was under the *French* (who have much added to its Fortifications) from 1694, to 1697, when 'twas restor'd to the *Spaniards* by the Peace of *Reswick*. The second City in this Province is *Thionville*, a Place of great Strength, commodiously seated upon the Western Bank of the River *Moselle*. Likewise *Montmedy* deserves to be mentioned here, for though it is a Place of no great Bigness, yet it is reckon'd very strong; being conveniently seated on the Top of a Hill, the Foot whereof is watered by the River *Chier*. It has been oftentimes taken by the French of these later Ages, which was generally imputed to its Want of Provisions, and a sufficient Garrison. Chief Rivers are, 1. *Moselle* which here washes *Maisers*, *Thionville*, *Remich*, and *Wasserbillich*, runs into *Germany*. 2. *Semois*, which here washes *Cliny* and *Buillon*, runs a little into *France*, and falls into the *Mais*. 3. *Sour*, which falls into the *Moselle*.

Situation of Towns in *Luxemburgh*, being all under the *Spaniards*, by Virtue of the Peace of *Reswick*.

Situated Places.	Dist.	Bearings.	Places off o. which the opposite ones bear.
Arlon	17	S W	Of Dietkirck.
Bafoigne	21	S	Darbay.
Dampvillers	12	S E	Stenay.
Dietkirck	6	S fere	Liander.
Esche	10	N W	Thionville.
Luxemburgh	13	E	Arlon.
Mosiers	32	E	Dampvillers.
Montmedy	12	S E	Iboir.
Stenay	8	W fere	Montmedy.
Thionville	6	S W	Liode Natherem.
Liander	19	E	Bafoigne.
Airton	15	W	Esche.
Iboir	17	W	Airton.

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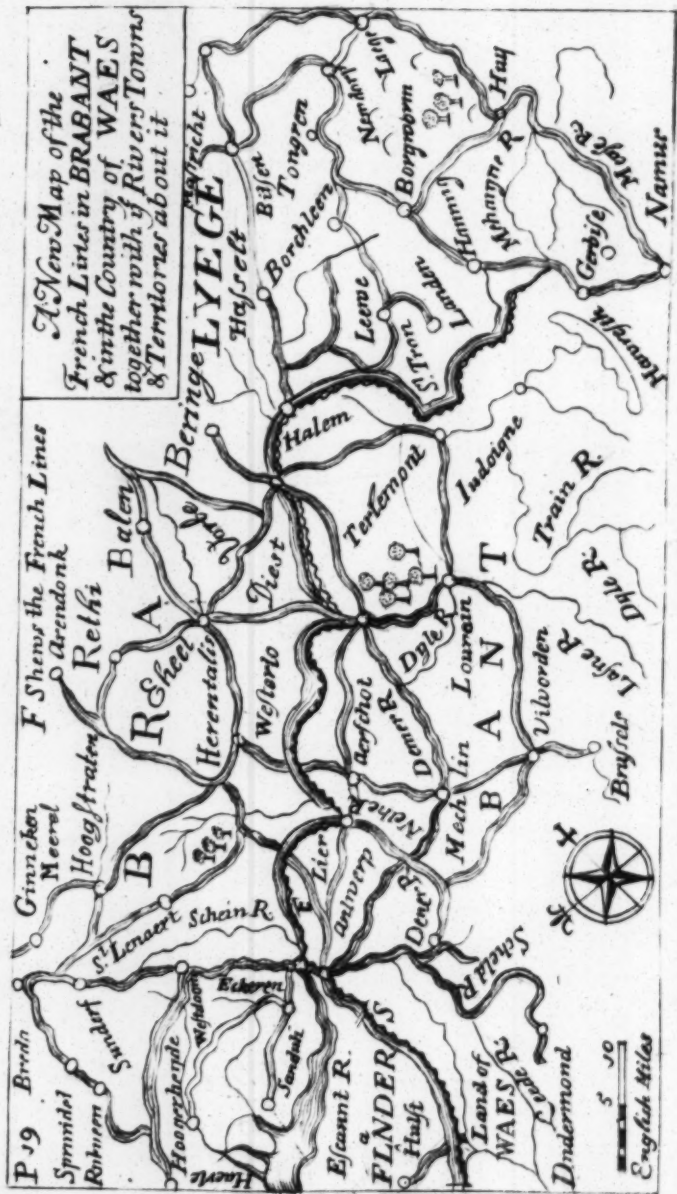
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The Seat of the War in the Netherlands. 19

That part of *Gelderland* which is subject to the *Spaniards* is 36 Miles long, and 28 Broad. The chief City hereof is *Gellers*, which gives Name to the whole Province; and which after a long Blockade capitulated and surrender'd to the *Trussian* Troops under the Command of the Count *de Lothum* in 1703. *Venlo* is another Town of this Province, 10 Miles S. W. of the *Maes*, nigh the Borders of *Fuliers*, taken by the Duke of *Marlborough* in 1702; and likewise *Ruermond* in this Province was taken by his Grace the same Year.

The Archbishoprick of *Cambray*, which was sometimes reckoned a part of *Hainault* but distinct, is in length 32 Miles, and in breadth 18. The Cities or walled Towns are here but 3 in number; 1. *Cambray*, the Metropolis. 2. *Crevecoer*, 5 Miles S. of *Cambray*, on the *Scheld*. 3. *Chateau Cambresis*. These are all under the *French*, by Virtue of the Peace of *Nimeguen* in 1678.

But now as concerning the *French* Lines in the *Netherlands*, they are a Work of great Labour and Strength, which run through a long Tract of a Country, viz. *Lisabant*, and part of *Flanders*. They begin on the W. side about 12 Miles N. W. of *Dendermonde*, in that part of the Earkdom of *Flanders*, call'd the Country of *Waes*. They begin with a Fort, call'd *Moerbock* Fort, 17 Miles almost directly W. of *Antwerp*; then marching 2 or 3 Miles with a small Cast to the S. they pass by *Sterken*, and so continuing their Course E. by N. pass *Krysentkef*, and approach to *Antwerp*, shewing *Callos* Fort, *Maria* Fort, *Bedmar* Fort and *Vier*, at the distance of 4, 3, 7, and 5 Miles from *Antwerp*.

Stelen was the Place where Baron *Spaar* forc'd the Lines in 1703, as General *Cochern* did at the same time at a Point near *Callos* Fort and *Lieskenshoek*. Leaving *Antwerp*, they run by *Merxem*, a small Place 2 Miles off *Antwerp*, and 3 Miles S. of *Eckeren*, where the Confederates, under the Conduct of General *Opdam*, were worsted by the *French* in 1703.

From *Merxem* they repair to *Lier*, in the Form almost of a Semicircle, saluting in their way *Schole*, from which

20 *The Seat of the War in the Netherlands.*

St. *Jop* lies 3 Miles N.E. *Olegem* and *Emmelum*. In their Passage between *Olegem* and *Emmelum*, they leave *Massenbove*, about a Mile to the Left hand, and soon after shew two Forts about half a Mile almost N. of *Ourschote*. From *Ourschote* to *Lier* they are cover'd with the River *Nesbe* the lesser. This *Lier* lies about 10 or 11 Miles almost S. E. from *Antwerp*, in a strait Line, which may be look'd upon as the Diameter of the Semi-circle made by the Lines. From *Lier* they set out almost E. to *Hoeverst*, leaving *Biller* and *Tieghem* on the Right hand. *Hoeverst* lies 2 Leagues or better from *Lier*, and in this part of their Passage they are cover'd with the River *Nike* the greater. From *Hoeverst* they run to West *Meerbeke*, which lies 4 Miles S.E. In this Passage they make a curve Line, casting about to the Southward, leaving *Strapen* on one Hand, and *Hulflout* on the other, and being still cover'd by the same River.

At West *Meerbeke* the River leaves them, and so they march uncover'd in a strait Line S. E. by S. to the River *Demer*, which they join about a Mile below *Werscoy*, near to *Pillar*, which is 5 or 6 Miles distant from West *Meerbeke*. In this Course they leave *Osterweck* about a Mile to the Right, and *Hofel* about 2 Miles to the Left. Upon their Arrival in the Neighbourhood of *Pillar*, they take the *Demer* before them, and so passing by *Messebrouck* on the Right, and *Londorp* on the Left, repair to *Zieken*, and from thence to *Diest*. This Passage would make about 6 Miles almost E. in strait Line, but the Lines make some small Windings. From *Diest* they accompany the *Demer* to over against *Donck*, about a League further, where they take leave of the *Demer*, and run up in Company with the River *Gin*, or *Geete*, which falls into the *Demer*. In this Course they leave *Haleen*, *Beest*, and *Buengengrot* on the Right, and on the Left salute *Leeuwen*, which lies about 7 Miles S. of *Donck*.

Passing by *Leeuwen*, they leave St. *Tron* 6 Miles to the S. E. and striking almost S. W. for 7 or 8 Miles, leave on the Right *Alen*, *Osmeres*, *Hackeder*, *Tirlemont* at some Distance, and *Heileheim*; and on the Left *Boyenbove*, *Bas-Ejpen*, and *Liesmael*. In the mean time, their

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Breast is still cover'd with the *Geete*; and *Landen* lies but 22 Miles N. E. from *Liesmael*. After passing *Liesmael*, they direct their Course to *Haller*, which lies from thence 5 or 6 Miles to the Southward. In this Course they salute *Orp*

From *Haller* they run 4 Miles S. to *Wasseigne*, leaving *Hannuz* about 2 Miles off on the Left, and *Meerdorp* close by on the right. A little above their Arrival at *Haller* the *Geete* leaves them; but at *Wasseigne* they fall in with the *Mebaine*, and there terminate at the Distance of 11 or 12 Miles from *Huy* and 8 Miles from *Namur*. 'Twas at this Place, call'd *M. sseigne*, upon the River *Mehsine*, that General *Dupff* forced the Lines, *June 2. N. S. 1704*, and soon after quitted them. Eleven or 12 Miles almost E. from *Wasseigne* is *Borghworm*, a Plain in which the Confederate Army, under my Lord *Auverquerque* encamp'd, after chasing the Enemy within these Lines, in *June 1704*. The part of the above-mention'd Lines that run from *Haller*, by the way of *Meerdorp*, to *M sseigne*, was demolish'd, *December 28. 1703*, by the Confederate Army, under the Command of Count de *Noyelles*; before which time the Ditch of that part was 20 Foot deep, and 24 broad, with a proportionable Parapet. But the Marshal of *Villeroi* arriving at *Meerdorp*, *April 1704*, caus'd them to be repair'd in one Day, and made stronger than before. Four Miles almost E. from *Borghworm* is *Lamin* and *Thys*, and 7 Miles E. of these is *Nicndorp*, through which Places the Duke of *Marborough* pursued the French Army in *May, 1703*.

Before the Lines arrive at *Meerdorp*, they pass by *Fancke* about a League higher; and 'tis observable, that between *Fancke* and *Wasseigne* was thought the likeliest Place to be forc'd in 1703. That part of the Lines run cross a Plain, only about *Meerdorp* it takes in some rising Ground. Within the last mentioned Part of the Lines, at the Distance of 4 Miles, is *Aveglise*, and within a Mile of that *Rumilly*, between which and the *Mebaigne*, near *Tiviers*, is a narrow Aperture of not above 1200 Paces: and this was one of the Reasons that mov'd the Dutch General-Officers to prefer the Siege of *Limburgh* to attacking the Lines in 1703, in opposition to the opinion of the

the Duke of *Marlborough*, and all the *English*, *Danish*, *Luenburgh*, and *Hessian* Generals. About 2 Leagues almost N. of *Atreglise* is the important Post of *Judoigne*, which does not require above 600 Paces of Ground to be defended.

Note, E. stands for East; W. for West; N. for North; S. for South; N. W. for North West; E. by N. for East by North; S. E. by S. for South East by South; which is Explanation enough for understanding of other Points which occur.

Note, N. S. stands for New Style.

CHAP. II.

A Description of the Seat of the War in Italy.

THe late Accession of the Duke of *Savoy* to the Confederacy has given such a Turn to the Affairs of *Italy*, that 'tis now cover'd with hostile Armies in several Parts; but in describing the Seat of the War on the Frontiers of *Savoy*, we are obliged to take in the Dominions of *Savoy*, the State of *Genova*, and the Dutchy of *Milan*: of which in order.

1. Under the Name of *Savoy* are comprehended 4 Provinces, *viz.* the Dukedom of *Savoy*, Principality of *Piedmont*, County of *Nice*, and Dukedom of *Monferrat*; extending in length about 190 Miles, and in breadth about 120 Miles. But *Savoy*, properly so call'd, is not above 90 Miles in length, and in breadth 75; having on the E. *Waliland* in *Switzerland*, and part of *Piedmont*; on the W. *Bress*, with some of *Dauphiny* in *France*; on the N. the Lake *Genova*, which parts it from *Switzerland*; and on the S. *Dauphiny* in *France*, and S. E. *Piedmont*. This Province is very Hilly and Mountainous, over-spread with the Branches of the *Alps*, healthy enough, but nothing so rich and fruitful as *Piedmont*. The chief Town is *Chambery*, at present in the Hands of the *French*. 'Tis divided into 7 parts, *viz.* 1. Commonwealth of *Genova* (free). 2. Dutchy of *Chablais*. 3. Barony

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SAVOY and PIEDMONT by R. BURRIDGE Philomath

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3. Barony of *Fosigny*. 4. Dutchy of *Geneva*. 5. Dutchy of proper *Savoy*. 6. County of *Tarentaise*. 7. County of *Maurienne*. The principal Towns are, 1. *Geneva*, standing on the *Rhone*, where it comes out of the Lake *Leman*, commonly called *Toe Lake of Geneva*. This noted City, famous for preserving its Liberty and an independant Republican Government, in opposition to the Pretensions of their Neighbours, is not ill fortified; but its greatest Strength lies in a firm Alliance with the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern*. This being a free City in Matters of Religion, and protecting those who by any Necessities have been driven out of their Native Countries, has a great Trade, and is populous, insomuch, that it is thought to have 40000 Souls in it, and of them 6000 French Refugees. 2. *Thonon* or *Tonnon* is the chief Town of *Chablais*, 26 Miles of *Geneva*, on the Lake. 3. *Cluse* the chief Town of *Fosigny*, standing upon the River *Arve*, 19 Miles S. of *Thonon*. 4. *Annecy*, the chief Town of the Dutchy of *Geneva*, standing on a Lake of the same Name. The French took it in 1630, and in the last War again, but restor'd it by the Treaty of *Turin* in 1696. In 1703, they seiz'd it a third time, but at present 'tis possess'd by the Duke of *Savoy*. 5. *Chambery*, the Metropolis of the Dutchy of *Savoy*, standing in proper *Savoy*, 66 Miles N. W. of *Turin*. It stands on a Plain, near the Confluence of two small Rivers, call'd *Albens* and *Leisse*, the former of which sends several Streams quite through it. 'Twas taken by the French in 1690, and restor'd by the Treaty of *Turin* in 1696; but the French have again seiz'd it in 1703, tho' it is not likely they can hold it long; however the *Savoyards* attack'd it in vain, April 13. 1704. 6. *Montfliers* or *Mouffliers*, the chief Town of the *Tarentaise*, standing on the *Isere*, where the Brook *Donon* runs into it: 'tis the Seat of an Archbishop, and not easily come at, being guarded by Defile and narrow Passes. 7. *St. Jean*, or *St. Jean de Maurienne*, standing on the River *Arche*. But among these *Montmelian* ought to be remembred, which, though but small, is a strong Place, and guarded with a Cittadel that covers the Head of
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an almost inaccessible Mountain. It stands on a Rock which has a large Well cut out in it, to furnish the Garrison with fresh Water. The *French* took it in 1691, but restor'd it by the Treaty of Peace at *Turin* in 1696; so that at present 'tis in the Hands of the Duke of *Savoy* and guarded with a strong Garrison, and 'tis justly reckoned the Key of *Savoy*,

2. The Principality of *Piedmont* has on the E. *Milan*, and *Montferrat*; on the W. *Dauphiny* in *France*, and part of *Savoy*; on the N. *Wallisland* in *Switzerland*; and on the S. the County of *Nice*, and part of the State of *Genova*: it is in length 114 Miles, and in breadth 80. It is divided into 10 Parts; 1. *Aouss*. 2. *Beila*. 3. *Maff-rano*. 4. *Vercels*, from whence the Garrison of *Vercels* takes its Name; out of this Place sally'd, April 18. 1704, the *Savoyards*, and surpriz'd the French Garrison at *Oleggio*, a neighbouring Frontier in that Part of *Milan* call'd the *Novarese*, standing upon the River *Ticino*. 5. *Ivrea*, alias, the *Canavele*, where is a Place of great Importance to the Duke of *Savoy*, therein being a considerable Fortification, defended with a Castle and a Cittadel. 6. *Asti*, the Fortress whereof was unfortunately seiz'd in 1703, by the *French*. 7. Proper *Piedmont*. 8. *Susa*. 9. *Lucern* 10. *Saluzzo*. As for *Piedmont*, properly so call'd, we now include under that Name that which a few Years ago was call'd the *French Piedmont*, containing *Pignerol*, *Verouse*, *Briqueras*, &c For by the Treaty of *Turin*, in 1696, 'twas restor'd to the Duke of *Savoy*, notwithstanding the Cession that *Vicor Armedeo* I. had made to *Lewis XIII.* of *France*. The Metropolis of all this Country is *Turin*, or *Tvino*, situated in a Plain by the Foot of the Hills upon the Banks of the River *Po*, which here begins to be Navigable. It is an University, and boasts of the first Use of Printing in *Italy*. The Duke of *Savoy* keeps his Court here, in a new Palace; 'twas taken by the *French* in 1640; but the new Fortifications have made it much stronger than it was then. *Susa* is a City commanded by Mountains, and is not above 3 Miles off *Dauphiny*. The *French* took it in 1630, and fortified it strongly with a Castle upon a Rock,

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but afterwards restor'd it. They took it again in 1690, but surrender'd it by the Peace of *Turin* in 1696. However they have invested it now again, *May* 1704. *Pignerol* is an important Place to which the present Duke laid Siege in 1693, but was forced to rise from before it, upon which ensued the bloody Battle of *Orbesan*, fought in *October* 1693. Had the *French* continu'd in Possession of it, it might have prov'd a severe Bridle upon *Savoy*, for it afforded the *French* a commodious Pass from *France* to *Italy* on all occasions; but by the Treaty concluded at *Turin* in 1696, 'twas dismantled, and delivered to the *Savoyard*. *Perouse* underwent the same Revolutions with *Pignerol*. *Lucern* so names the Country it stands in, which was formerly called, *The Vallies of the Vaudois*, who underwent a miserable Persecution in 1688; and having fled to *Switzerland*, form'd there a Body in 1689, and invaded *Savoy*: in 1690, they were recall'd, and restor'd to their Privileges, by the Mediation of King *William III.* of *England*; but after the Treaty concluded at *Turin* in 1696, the Duke of *Savoy* renewed his former Society, till the Year 1703, in which he encouraged them to take up Arms to oppose the Incroachments of the *French* King, which justly mov'd him to joyn with the Confederates in the glorious Design of reducing the exorbitant Power of that ambitious Monarch. *Carignan* the *French* took in 1691, but the Duke of *Savoy* retook it that very Year. *Carmagnola* was likewise took in 1691, by the *French*; but the *Savoyards* retook it that same Year. *Saluzzo* too was taken by the *French* in 1691, but they lost it that same Year. There is nothing memorable of the Territory of *Mondovi*, but that the People thereof (who are a sort of *Banditti*) rebell'd against the Duke of *Savoy* in 1690, and were suppress'd with some Difficulty. When the *French* this year over-run *Trino*, the Duke of *Savoy* retired to *Crescentino*, where he still continu'd encamp'd. The Duke of *Vendosme* having given Orders for demolishing the Fortifications of *Vercelli*, which was surrender'd to the *French* the 19th of *July*, 1704, marched with his Army towards *Ivrea*, in order to besiege it.

And the Duke *de la Feuillade*, resolving after he had taken *Susa*, to penetrate into *Piedmont*, took his march by *Fenestrelle* to reduce the Vallies of the *Vaudois*. A little time he reduc'd the Vallies of *St. Martin* & *Perouse*. The Count of *Gevaudan* has possess'd himself of the Valley of *Angrogne*, which gives an Entrance to that of *Lucern*. The *Sieur de Lopara* is detach'd with some Troops to make himself Master of it; the Inhabitants have attack'd him twice in very narrow Places, but they were both times repulsed.

Situation of the Towns in *Piedmont*.

Places situated.	Dist.	Bearings.	Place, from which the opposite ones bear.
<i>Asti</i>	13	S <i>fore</i>	Of <i>Verua</i> .
<i>Bardo</i>	16	S <i>fore</i>	<i>Aouff</i> .
<i>Beila</i>	14	E	<i>Bardo</i> .
<i>Carignan</i>	18	E	<i>Lucern</i> .
<i>Carmagnola</i>	5	S E	<i>Carignan</i> .
<i>Ceba</i>	8	E	<i>Dondobi</i> .
<i>Cherasco</i>	22	S E	<i>Turin</i> .
<i>Chieri</i>	18	W	<i>Asti</i> .
<i>Chivasso</i>	13	S	<i>Ivrea</i> .
<i>Coni</i>	8	S <i>fore</i>	<i>Fossano</i> .
<i>Demont</i>	15	S	<i>Saluzzo</i> .
<i>Fossano</i>	8	S W	<i>Cherasco</i> .
<i>Ivrea</i>	18	W	<i>Danthia</i> .
<i>Lucern</i>	5	S	<i>Vignerol</i> .
<i>Passeran</i>	4	E <i>fore</i>	<i>Beila</i> .
<i>Dondobi</i>	12	E	<i>Coni</i> .
<i>Vignerol</i>	20	S	<i>Susa</i> .
<i>Roconiggi</i>	4	S W	<i>Carmagnola</i> .
<i>Saluzzo</i>	8	W	<i>Sabagliano</i> .
<i>Danthia</i>	14	W	<i>Cercels</i> .
<i>Sabagliano</i>	8	S	<i>Raconiggi</i> .
<i>Susa</i>	20	N	<i>Vignerol</i> .
<i>Turin</i>	8	W	<i>Chieri</i> .
<i>Cercels</i>	22	S E	<i>Passeran</i> .

3. The County of *Nice*, or *Nizza* has on the East the state of *Genova*, and Part of *Piedmont*; on the W. *Provence* in *France*; on the N. *Piedmont*; and on the S. the *Mediterranean* Sea. Steering from *Boglio*, S. by E. quite down to the Sea-side we meet with *Nice*, a great, splendid, and populous City, which gives Name to the whole Country; it stands upon the *Mediterranean*, 2 Miles from the River *Varo*, 7 Miles W. of Port *Monaco*, and 8 Miles S. S. E. of *Vence* in *Provence*. It is a strong Fortress, and was taken by the *French* in 1691, but restor'd to the Duke of *Savoy* by the Treaty of *Turin* in 1691. Two or three Miles E. of *Nice* stands *Villa Franca*, alias *Olivola*, a small, but strong Place, with a large Port at the Bottom of high Hills, which shelter the Harbour, and make it very safe, the Entry of it being defended with a Castle of vast Strength, seated on a Rock. The *French* took it 1691, and restor'd it in 1695, by Virtue of the Peace of *Turin*.

4. The Dukedom of *Montferrat* is in length 62 Miles, and breadth 48. The principal Towns are, 1. *Trino* a Town of little strength, at a small Distance from the *Po* to the N. seiz'd by the *French* this year 1704; and 'tis given out, that they design to fortifie it. 'Twas upon March from *Trino* to *Crescentino* (the last lying 14 Miles W. of the former) that the *Savoyards* and *Imperialists* were attack'd by the *French*, and the latter took Major General *Vaubonne* Prisoner, in May 1704. About 14 Miles E. of *Trino* stands *Villanova*, a small Village in which the famous *Paul Diack* was taken Prisoner by the Duke of *Vendosme*, April 3. 1704. 2. *Casal*, the Metropolis of *Montferrat*, stands on the *Po*, 38 Miles E. of *Turin*; 'tis famous for sustaining many Sieges; the *French* made it a strong and regular Fortification, with a Castle and Cittadel of great Importance: but it was disantled in 1695, by Virtue of the Articles of Capitulation with the Duke of *Savoy*, who then lay before it. *Calieno* is a small Place on the E. side of the *Po*, where the *French* seiz'd the River in May 1704, with a design to invest *Trino*, but did not then put their Design in Execution: opposite to which, on the other side of the River, is *Fon-*

Sanetto, where the *French* incamp'd upon this Occasion. In the same Territory, upon the S. W. Point, is *Pia* a large Village possess'd in 1703, by the Duke of *Savoy* Forces, but 'twould seem they have left it now. At the Head of the Territory of this Name, standing in the *Appennines*, on the River *Bormio*, is now under Protection of the *French*. 3. *Alba*, is an important Place near the Confines of *Piedmont*, the Fortifications there being lately repair'd by the Duke, to secure it from the *French*.

The State of Genoua.

The State of *Genoua* is a Sea Province, on the *Savoy*, *Montferrat* and *Milan*, lying on the *Tyrrhenian* Sea. It includes not only the Coasts belonging to that Republick, but all the Country near the Coast, extending from *Monaco* (which is now under the Protection of *France*) on the W. to *Lune Distrutta* on the E. about 115 Miles all along the Coast, with the breadth about 30 Miles. It makes as it were two Wings, in the middle of which lies *Genoua*, a City of great Antiquity 62 Miles S. of *Milan*. It stands in the Form of a Triangle, at the bottom of a little Gulf, upon the Ascent of an Hill, opening its Bosom to the Sea; so that the Bay lies open, and affords but ordinary Anchorage. The Town is full of stately and regular Buildings, Palaces, Churches, Hospitals, Monasteries, and other Structures, that has the proverbial Epithet in *Italy* is, *Genoua la superba*. The Situation of the Town is very inconvenient for Commerce, for it lies upon a Descent, and the Streets are uneven and narrow, especially in the lower part of the Town, where the Houses are 6 or 7 Stories high. In fine, it affords an admirable Prospect, and has a magnificent Suburbs, called *St. Pietro di Arena*, where the *German* under the Conduct of General *Visconti*, halted in 1704, after the Action of *Seravalle*, near the Confines of *Milan*.

The State of Milan.

The State of *Milan* has on the S. the Dominions of *Mantua*; on the E. the Duke of *Mantua* and *Parma*, and the Dominions of the State of *Venice*; on the N. *Switzerland* and the *Grisons*; and on the W. *Montferrat* and *Saluzzo*; 'tis 155 Miles long, and 115 broad. Upon the Death of *Francis Sforza*, the then Duke, which happened in 1535, 'twas by *Charles V.* united for ever to the Crown of *Spain*, under which it is still, and feudatory to the Emperor; but at present it is usurped by the Duke of *Anjou*. The chief Rivers are, *Po*, *Teseno*, *Adda*, *Tanero*, *Staffora*, and *Lambro*, which last rises in the *Comasco*, washes *Melignano*, and joyns the *Po* 2 Leagues above *Placentia*.

The Towns lie in the following Order and Distances. 1. *Como*, the head Town of the *Comasco*, 26 Miles from *Angbiera*, standing at the End of the greater and W. Arm of the *Lago di Como*; towards the N. End of which stands Fort *Fruentes*, a *Milanese* Frontier towards the Country of the *Grisons*, upon the Confines of the *Swiss Territories*, call'd, *Bergamasco*. This Fort was have been betray'd to the *Imperialists* in April 1704, but a Discovery prevented it. 2. *Milan*, 27 Miles from *Como*, the chief City of the best *Dutchy* in *Europe*; noble, rich, large, and populous, extending to 10 Miles within the Walls; and containing 200 Churches, and 6000 Souls. Its situation is in the very Heart and Center of the *Dutchy* upon the River *Olana*, at an equal distance of about 15 Miles from the River *Adda* on the East and the River *Teseno* on the W. from each of which receives a Canal. 3. *Novara* 27 Miles of *Milan* is the head Town of the *Novarese*, a pleasant and fertile Country joyning to the Frontiers of the Lordship of *Vercelli* in *Piedmont*, from which it is only sever'd by the River *Orba*. Six Miles N. E. of *Novara*, on the Bank of the River *Teseno*, stands *Oleggio*, a small Frontier, garrison'd by the *French*, the Garrison of which was surpriz'd and taken Prisoners by the *Imperialists* and *Savoyards*, in May

May, 1704. 4. *Vigevano* a Town standing 12 Miles from *Novara*; 13 Miles from which stands *Rosafro*, a small Place between the River *Sesia* and the *Gogna*; of which the *Imperialists* were dispossest by the *French*, in March 1704. And upon the N. Confines of *Vigevano* lies *Robbio*, a small Town, with a little Castle, garrison'd in March 1704, by the *Imperialists*, but since taken from them by the *French*. 5. *Valenza*, 16 Miles from *Vigevano*, in the Territory call'd *la Laumellina*. Likewise in the same Territory we meet with *Mortara*, a pretty large Town upon the River *Gogna*, about 4 Miles S. W. of *Vigevano*; the *French* have now a Garrison in it. And in the same Territory is *Cozzo*, a small Place on the E. of the River *Gogna*, now garrison'd by the *French*, as well as *Monticello* and *Robbio*, the one 4, and the other 7 Miles S. of *Novara*, lying between the *Sesia* and the *Gogna*; so that the *French* Lines that run along the *Gogna* were thereby strengthened. Now the *Gogna* rises in the *Novarese*, near the Lake *Maggiore*, and running Southward by *Novara* and *Mortara*, falls into the *Po*, 12 Miles W. of *Pavia*. Upon this River lies the Town of *Castell'ogno*, likewise garrison'd by the *French*, standing 12 Miles S. W. from *Vigevano*. 6. *Tortona*, antiently *Devinione*, the Head of a Territory, an Episcopal See, under the Archbishop of *Milan*. It stands upon the Confines of the Dominions of *Genova*, not far from *Scravalle*, where the *French* attack'd the *Germans*, under General *Visconti*, in 1703. 7. *Cremona*, is 24 Miles from *Lodi*, standing on the N. side of the *Po*, 2 or 3 Miles below the Confluence of the *Adda* with that River. In 1702, the *French*, under the Marshal *Villeroy*, were surpriz'd here by the *Imperialists*, who took the Marshal, but could not keep the Town.

The Seat of the War in Lombardy.

THAT part of *Italy* which boasts of the finest Cities and richest Soil, is called *Lombardy*, being divided into the higher and lower; the former containing the Dominions of *Savoy* and *Montferrat*, the State of the

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the War, that is like to prove the hottest and most important Place of Action. The Lower *Lombardy* includes the Dutchies of *Parma*, *Modena* and *Mantua*, and some Parts of the Territories of *Venice*, with the Bishoprick of *Trent*.

1. The Dutchy of *Parma* has the State of *Genova* on the S. the S. Parts of the Dutchy of *Milan* on the W. the Eastern Parts of the Dutchy of *Milan* on the N. and Dutchy of *Modena* on the East. The principal Rivers in *Parma* are, 1. The *Trebbia*, which springing from the Mountains in the State of *Genova*, runs through the Dutchy of *Piacenza*. 2. The *Tidme*, on the W. of the *Trebbia*, which washes *Nibiano*. 3. *Larda*, which washes *Campiano* and *Belforte*, and runs N. to the *Po*. 5. The *Po* it self, which grazes all along the N. side of this Province, separating it in a manner from *Milan*, running from W. to E. and washing *Placentia* in its Passage, and so repairs to the Gulf of *Venice* through the *Mantuese* and the State of the Church. The strongest Fortress under this Duke (who is feudatory to the Pope) is *Bergo di Valdi Taro*, upon the W. side of the River *Taro*. At the Distance of 26 Miles S. E. of *Cremona* stands the City of *Parma*, upon a River of the same Name, that falls into the *Po*, a large, pleasant, rich, populous, and well fortified Place, being 3 Miles in Compass, and guarded with a Cittadel built after the Model of that of *Antwerp*: the Inhabitants whereof are extream jealous in the way of Amours, and 'tis reckon'd very criminal for the Women to be seen in one Coach with Men.

2. The Dutchy of *Modena*, a Sovereign Dukedom, is 84 Miles long, and 46 broad, bounded on the N. with the Territories of *Tuscany* and *Lucca*; and on the E. with the *Bolognese*, and the Territories of the Church: the present Prince whereof is said to put himself under the Protection of the House of *Bourbon*, to retrieve his Dutchy out of the Hands of the *French*, who are now possess'd of it. The chief Rivers are the *Secchia*, and *Panaro*. The chief City hereof is *Modena*, standing on the E. side of the Province, at an almost equal Distance from *Reggio* on the W. and *Bologne* on the E. in the Road called

called *Via Emilia*: this City is naturally strong by its Situation; but its Fortifications are said to be neglected: Fifteen Miles N. W. from *Reggio* stands *Bersello*, near the Borders of the *Milanese*, situated on the *Po*: it is now a Place of Strength, and in the Hands of the *French*, as well as most of the *Dutchy*; for though it receiv'd a *German* Garrison in 1701, yet it was forc'd to surrender to the *French* in 1703. Twenty four Miles E. by S. of *Bersello* we fall in with *Carpi*, an antient little Town, and now well fortified with a strong Castle; it stands upon one of the Branches of the *Secchia*, about 7 or 8 Miles from the *Mantuese*. Here the *Secchia* makes a Canal, upon which the *French* cast up Lines in 1703. Upon the N. E. Quarter of this Province, about 10 Miles S. of the *Po*, we meet with the City of *Mirandula*, a small, but well fortified Town, defended with a strong Castle, giving Name to a Principality, that belongs to its own Princes of the Family of the *Pick*. The present Prince has put himself under the Protection of the House of *Bourbon*, but the City is garrison'd by a strong Party of the *Imperialists*, and now attack'd by the *French*, in Opposition to whom the Garrison sall'y'd out in May, 1704, and kill'd 400. And 6 Miles S. W. of that lies *Concordia*, the head Town of a County of that Name, subject to the Princes of *Mirandula*, and taken by the *French* and *Spaniards* from the *Imperialists* in 1704. Not far from this Place is *Ponsemoline*, where the *French* were defeated by the *Imperialists* in 1703.

3. Advancing from *Modena* N. we arrive at the *Mantuese*, a sovereign Dukedom, 68 Miles long, and 44 Miles broad; bounded on the N. by the Territories of *Venice*; on the W. by part of the *Venetian* Territories and *Milan*; on the S. by the *Modenese*; and on the E. by the Territories of the Church. The present Duke is under the Protection of the House of *Bourbon*, though otherwise feudatory to the Emperor. The chief Rivers are, 1. The *Po*, which entering the *Mantuese* a little below *Bersello*, divides the *Mantuese* into two. 2. The *Mincio*, which washes *Mantua*, the head Town hereof, which was block'd up by the *Imperialists* in 1702, but without Success.

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The *Secchia*, which flowing from the *Modenese*, runs N. and joyns the *Po* 6 Miles below *St. Benedetto*. Nine Miles N. W. of *Mansua* is *Goito*, a small Place standing upon the *Mincio*, possess'd by the *French*. Eight Miles S. E. from *Sabionetta*, on the other side of the *Po*, near the borders of *Modena* stands a *Guaftala*, which gives Name to a small Principality, now annex'd to *Mantua*; 'twas taken by the *Imperialists* in 1701, and recover'd by the *French* in 1702. Three Miles N. E. of *Guaftala* is a small Place call'd *Luzara*, famous for an Engagement between the *French* and the *Spaniards* on the one side, and the *Imperialists* on the other, 1702. Forty two Miles E. from *Luzara* is *Bondanella*, upon the *Secchia*, by its Confluence with the *Parmiggiana*, taken by the *French* in 1703. Advancing from *Luzara* directly South, and crossing the *Po*, we come to *Borgoforte*, at the Distance of 10 Miles: this is a Place of Strength, standing upon the Confluence of a Branch of the *Mincio* with the *Po*, possess'd and garrison'd by the *Germans* in 1702, but recover'd afterwards by the *French*. About a Mile lower down the River we see a small Place, call'd *Coreggio*; and about 8 or 9 Miles below that is *St. Benedetto*, the present Station of the *French* and *Spanish* Army in *Italy*, being on the S. side of the River, over against *Correggiole* on the North. Continuing our Course down the River, we see *Governolo*, about a Mile or two to the right Hand, standing upon the *Mincio*; this, and indeed most of the above-mentioned Places, were possess'd by the *Germans* in 1702, and repossess'd by the *French* and *Spaniards* not long after. Seven or eight Miles lower down the River is *Ostiglia*, the present head Quarters of the *German* forces in *Lombardy*, standing upon the Confluence of a small River with the *Po*, on the N. side of it, over against *Verona*, a small Place on the S. side of the *Po*, taken from the *Imperialists* by the *French* in April, 1704. After which the latter cannonaded *Ostiglia*, but without Success. Ten Miles N. of *Ostiglia* is *Pontemilino*, upon the River *Adriaro*, a Place of some Strength in the Hands of the *Imperialists*, but attack'd by the *French* in May, 1704. Likewise in the same Month and Year, the *French* drew

up Intrenchments at *La Stellata*, which the *Imperialists* obliged them to quit by a Battery of Guns planted at *Fischeruolo*.

4. On the N. Side of the *Mantuese* we fall in with the Territories of *Venice*, but our present Design requires only a Description of such of them as lie between the *Mantuese* and the *Trentine*, and these are the *Brescian* and *Veronese*. 1. The *Bresciano* lying between the Lake *di Isco* on the W. and the Lake *di Garda* on the E. has for chief Towns *Brescia*, alias *Brixia*, an Episcopal See, under the Archbishoprick of *Milan*; 'tis fortified with strong Walls, and a good Cittadel standing on an adjacent Hill. Fifteen Miles S. S. W. of the Town of *Brescia* stands *Orchi Vecchi*, or the Old *Orchi*. Twelve Miles N. of *Lonato* is *Salò*. And directing our Course 13 Miles W. from *Brescia*, we come at *Chiari*, a Place famous for a Victory obtain'd by the *Imperialists* in 1701, over the *French* and *Spaniards*. 2. The *Veronese* is bounded on the N. by the Bishoprick of *Trent*, and on the W. by the Lake *di Garda* and the *Bresciano*; the Chief Town hereof is *Verona*, standing upon the River *Adige*, over which it has 4 Bridges, and 3 Castles, 2 of which, call'd *St. Phelipe* and *St. Peter*, command the Town. It lies 44 Miles S. of *Trent*, 42 Miles E. of *Brescia*, and 22 Miles N. of *Mantua*.

5. On the N. of the *Veronese* we fall in with the Bishoprick of *Trent*, which is about 70 Miles long, and 40 Miles broad, being divided into two, by the *Adige*, which runs through it from N. to S. 'Twas antiently part of *Lombardy*, but now reckon'd to be in *Germany*, upon the account that the Bishop of *Trent*, to whom this Country is subject, pays Homage to the Emperor, as Count of *Tyrol*. The head Town of this Bishoprick (which is *Trent*) stands upon the River *Adige*, 37 Miles almost N. of *Verona*, in a fruitful Valley in the midst of very steep Mountains. 'Twas a Place naturally strong, and was in vain bombarded by the *French* in 1703. But *Drena*, *Arco*, *Riva*, and *Torbole*, all Places of Strength in the *Trentine*, were taken by the *French*, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Vandosme* in 1703.

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A Delienation of Count Staremberg's wonderful March through the Enemies Country, from the Lower Lombardy to Piedmont.

The surprizing March of Count *Staremberg's*, at the Head of between 17000 or 18000 Imperial Troops, from the Seat of the War in Lower Lombardy to that in Piedmont, continu'd from December 24th, 1703. to January 14th, 1704. from the *Mantuese* through *Modena*, *Parma*, *Milan*, and *Montferrat*, all the Way to *Piedmont*; makes a great deal more in Extent, than the following Computation amounts to, it being taken by the Scale in strait Lines.

He set out from *Concordia* in the Dutchy of *Mirandula*, retaining to the *Modenese* (then in the Imperial Hands) 25 Miles S. E. of *Mantua*, and 6 Miles S. E. of *Mirandula*, standing near the E. Bank of *Secchia*. From thence he march'd 6 Miles S. to *Cortile*; in his March between *Concordia* and *Cortile*, he had a small Skirmish with the French, at a Place call'd *Palazzo*. From *Cortile* he march'd 10 Miles S. to *Campo Casano*. From thence 5 Miles N. W. to *St. Martino*, an important Pass. From thence 12 Miles W. by N. to *Colla*. These Stations are all in the *Modenese*.

From *Colla* he march'd 29 Miles W. by N. to *Borga St. Domino*: From thence 15 Miles W. to *Ponte de Nura*. From thence 18 Miles W. by N. to *Castel St. Giovanni*. These Stations are all in the Dutchie of *Parma* and *Placentina*.

From *St. Giovanni* he march'd 9 Miles to *Brons*, on the S. Bank of the *Po*, near a small River call'd *Verfa*, and one Mile N. of a Castle, with a Tower, pretty well fortified, call'd *Stradella*, which he took, and defeated the Enemy. From *Stradella* he march'd 20 Miles W. by S. to *Voghera*. From thence 16 Miles W. S. W. to *Gualand*. From thence 7 Miles S. by W. to *Bosco*. From thence 4 Miles W. by S. to *Castellazzo*, where a doubtful Engagement happen'd with the Enemy, in which General *Solari*

was kill'd; and General *Lichtenstein* mortally wounded: These Stations are in the State of *Milan*.

Leaving the State of *Milan*, he march'd by *Acqui*, and had a successful Skirmish with the Garrison of that Place, and joyn'd the *Savoyards* at *Terzo*. Not far from which is *Canelli*, upon the River *Belbo*, 30 Miles W. from *Castellazzo*; here he joyn'd the Duke of *Savoy* in Person. These Stations are in *Monferrat*, near the Confines of *Piedmont*, where they march'd out into Winter Quarters, spreading themselves all along the Frontier from *Buiglieria d' Asti*, through *Villanova*, *Riva* and *Chiera*, to *Verue*; and from thence over the *Po* S. E. to *Crescentino*, *Trino*, and *Vercelli*.

CHAP. III.

Of the Seat of the War in Germany.

THE Seat of War among the *Germans* is in the County of *Tyrol*, the Circle of *Bavaria*, the Circle of *Swabia*, and the Frontiers of *Austria*; of which in Order.

The County of Tyrol.

1. *Tyrol* is bounded on the N. by the Circles of *Bavaria* and *Swabia*; on the W. by *Switzerland*; on the S. by the *Grisons* Country and the *Trentine*; and on the E. by the *Venetian* Territories, and the Dutchy of *Carniola*; being in length from E. to W. 120 Miles, and in breadth from N. to S. 60 Miles. The Country is very mountainous, but the Vallies are very fruitful. *Innsprug*, the Metropolis of all this Country, stands in a fertile Valley upon the River *Inn*, 70 Miles N. from *Trent*. It has a noble Castle, and good Houses, but is not large: the Duke of *Bavaria* took it in 1703, and soon after quitted it. *Bregentz* is a Town standing at the E. end of the Lake of *Constance*, upon a River of the same Name with it self; 'twas here that the Marquess *de Barbefires*, a French Lieutenant-General was taken in a Peasant's Habit in 1703, and refused the Benefit of the Cartel.

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Cartel. *Kufftein* is an important Town, upon the River *Inn*, took by the Duke of *Bavaria* in 1703, when he got it by Accident of 2 Houses near one of the Bastions, their being set on Fire by the Imperial Garrison within, to prevent giving Shelter to the Enemy; for the Wind turning, drove the Flames upon 2 Powder Towers, that blew up and carried with them the best Part of the Bastion: and then Part of the Imperial Garrison retir'd to *Rottenburgh*, a Town standing 29 Miles N. E. of *Inspurg*. Nine Miles S. of *Inspurg* is *Matray*, a small Place that the Elector of *Bavaria* retir'd to from Mount *Brenne*, in 1703. Twelve Miles N. by W. from *Inspurg*, just upon the Borders of *Bavaria*, is *Seefeld*, where a Skirmish happen'd between the *Imperialists* and *Bavarians* in 1703, when all the above-mentioned Places were master'd by the Elector, but the Emperor soon regain'd them all.

The Circle of Bavaria.

2. The Circle of *Bavaria* is bounded by *Bohemia* on the N. *Swabia* and part of *Franconia* on the W. *Carniola* and the County of *Tyrol* on the S. and *Austria* and *Stiria* on the E. being 215 Miles long from N. to S. and 154 Miles broad from E. to W. It includes, besides the proper *Bavaria*, and the upper *Palatine*, which *Bavaria* got by the Peace of *Munster*, several other Sovereignities, as the Archbishoprick of *Salzburg*, the Bishoprick of *Ratisbon*, *Passaw*, and *Frisingen*, the Dutchy of *Newburgh*, the Landgraviate of *Leuchtenburgh*, the Territory of the City of *Ratisbon*, and some Imperial Cities.

The chief Rivers in the Circle of *Bavaria*, are, 1. The *Danube*, which runs through it from W. to E. 2. The *Leck*, which rising in *Tyrol*, runs from S. to N. upon the W. Edge of *Bavaria*. 3. The *Iser*. 4. The *Amber*. The Circle of *Bavaria*, according to the modern Division, contains 4 Parts, viz. 1. *Norgow*. 2. The Dutchy of *Newburgh*. 3. The Dukedom and Electorate of *Bavaria*. 4. The Archbishoprick of *Salzburg*. The Directors of this Circle are the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Archbishop of *Salzburg*.

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The Order of the Distances of the Towns are as follow, 1. *Munich*, the Metropolis of this Circle, and the Residence of the Dukes. It stands in the upper *Bavaria*, upon the River *Iser*, which is here covered with a Bridge, 70 Miles E. from *Ulm*, and 40 Miles S. from *Ingolstat*. *Gustavus Adolphus* took it in 1632, and sparing the ducal Palace for its admirable Structure, found in it 140 Brass Guns (besides other Pieces) hidden under Ground, one of which was charged, instead of Powder and Shot, with 30000 Crowns in Gold. 2. *Fridberg*, a Town lying between the *Leck* and the *Par*, about a League to the E. of *Ausburgh*, now in the Hands of the Confederates, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*. 3. *Rain*, another Town took by the Duke of *Marlborough*'s successful Arms. 4. *Ingolstat* stands on the N. side of the *Danube*, over which it has a fair Bridge, 43 Miles almost N. of *Munich*; 'tis a Town strongly fortified both by Nature and Art, and has a noble Castle with very strong Walls: being now in the Possession of the Confederates.

The above-mentioned Towns lie in upper *Bavaria*; 1. *Ratisbon*, lies E. N. E. from *Newburgh* 40 Miles, being a fair, large, populous, and well built City, adorn'd with a magnificent old Cathedral, and a stately Castle, in which the imperial Dyets are commonly held. In the War that now is, the present Duke of *Bavaria* in 1700, seiz'd it. 2. *Passaw*, 90 miles E. N. E. from *Munich*, a rich, populous, and trading City, seated near the Frontiers of *Austria*: though it is naturally strong, being fenced on all Hands with Rocks and Rivers, yet it readily capitulated in 1704, with the Duke of *Bavaria*.

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Thus much of *Bavaria*, both Upper and Lower; what remains to be view'd in this Circle, is the Towns of the Archbishoprick of *Saltzburgh*, the upper *Palatinate*, and the Dutchy of *Newburgh*. 1. In the Country of *Saltzburgh* the chief City thereof (which is well built and fortified) is called *Saltzburgh*, standing on the River *Saltz*, 60 Miles E. by S. from *Munich*. The second Town of this Country is *Lausten*, 12 Miles N. W. of *Saltzburgh*, standing upon the same River *Saltz*. 2. The upper *Palatinate* lies N. of the *Danube*, and is call'd Upper, to distinguish it from the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*. *Amberg* is the Metropolitan of it, standing on the River *Vils*, 30 Miles from *Ratisbon*; in 1703 the *Imperialists* took it, and, indeed, all the Places of Strength in the Upper *Palatinate*. Twenty one Miles W. of the Village of *Ampach* is *Rottenburgh* in the Circle of *Franconia*, a Town and Castle of Strength, seiz'd by the *Bavarians* in 1702, and retaken in 1703, by the *Imperialists*. Five Miles South of *Rottenburgh*, lies *Englthal*, a small Village, near which the *Bavarians*, under Count *Maffey* were defeated by the *Imperialists* in 1703, and then retir'd to *Ampach* and *Amberg*. Marching 20 Miles S. W. from *Amberg*, you come to *Newmark*, a Place of Strength, which had in it a Garrison of 1400 regular Troops, when the *Imperialists* took it in 1703. Seventeen Miles S. by E. from *Newmark*, is *Dietsfurt*, on the N. Bank of the River *Aitmül*, near which the *Bavarians* were defeated by the *Germans*, under the Command of Count *Stirum*, in 1703; and the Place it self fell into the Hands of the *Imperialists*, who garrison'd it with 100 Men. Sixteen miles N. W. of *Dietsfurt* is a small Frontier Garrison, call'd *Uranstat*, which surrender'd in 1702, to Count *Stirum*. Eight Miles

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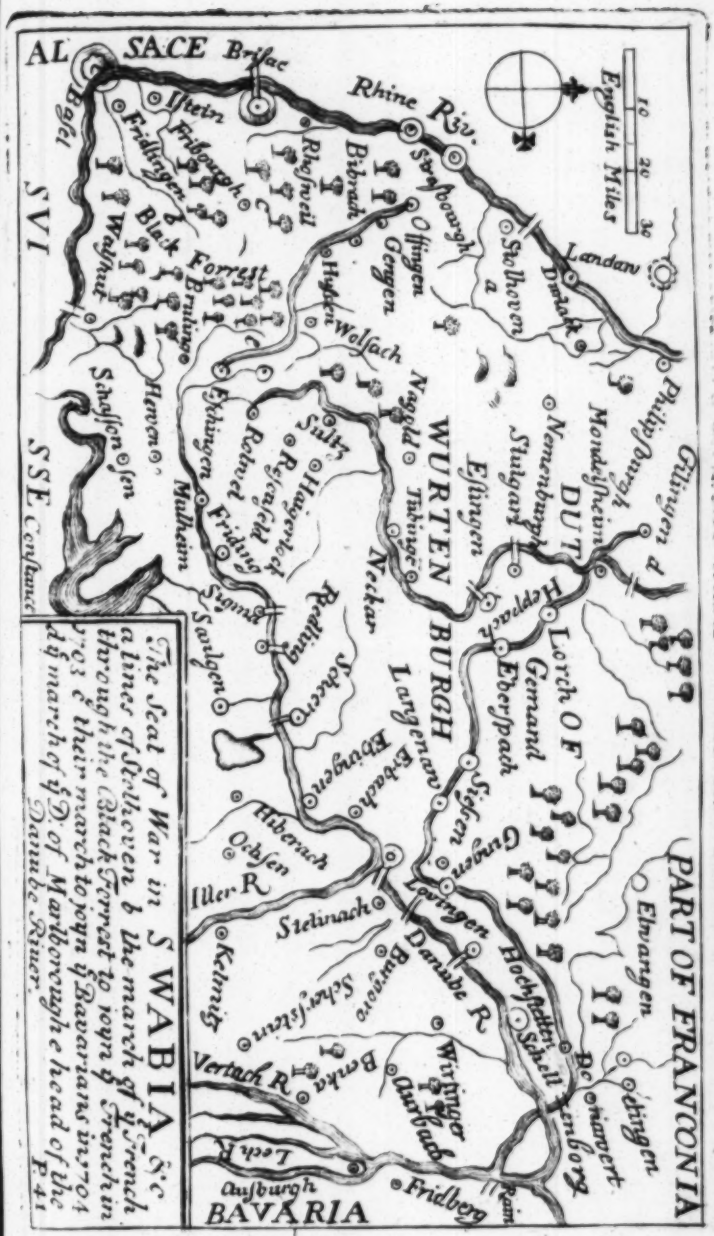
Miles N. by E. from *Amberg* is *Leuchtenberg*, the Head-Town, or Titular Castle, of a *Lantgraviate* of that Name, formerly subject to its own Landgrave, lately subject to the Duke of *Bavaria*, but possess'd since 1703, by the *Imperialists*. 3. We next proceed to the Dutchy of *Newburgh*, the chief and titular Town of which is *Newburgh*, on the South Bank of the *Danube*, 12 Miles W. of *Ingolstat*: This City is adorned with a noble Palace, and was taken by the Duke of *Bavaria* in 1703. Between *Newburgh* and *Laugingen* is *Hochstet*, 7 Miles N. E. of *Laugingen*, standing on the North Bank of the *Danube*, at its Confluence with a small River, called *Egraird*, a well fortified Place, with a strong Castle: near this Place there happen'd a sharp Engagement between the *French*, in Conjunction with the *Bavarians*, and the *Germans*. Thirteen Miles E. by N. from *Hochstet* lies *Donawert*, taken by the confederate Forces under the Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*, July the 3d, 1704; the very next Day after the signal Victory obtained over the *Bavarians* on the *Schellenberg*. Now the *Schellenberg* is a strong Post or Castle of great Importance, standing on a Hill or rising Ground, fortified with Intrenchments on the W. side of *Donawert*, which commands that Town.

Of *Austria*.

Austria (famous for being the Title of that illustrious Family, call'd, the *Austrian*) is divided into the Higher and Lower. The lower lies on the E. side towards *Hungary*, and the higher on the W. side joyning *Bavaria*; but it being sufficient for our present Purpose to view only the Towns of the higher, we shall reserve those of the lower for

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The Seat of the War in Germany. 41

for the Seat of the War in *Hungary*. 1. *Efferding* 24 Miles S. E. from *Passaw*, where the Duke of *Bavaria*'s Army penetrated in *January* 1704; this is a strong fortified Town, defended with two Castles, one within the Walls of the Town, and another without, which is called *Schaumberg*. 2. Twelve miles W. from a Place named *Steyr*, you meet with *Wels*, on the Bank of the *Traun*, a very neat Town, but not considerable: 'twas here that the Imperial Army and Militia rendezvous'd in *January* 1704, when the *Bavarians* retired thereupon from *Efferding* in *Austria*, to *Scherding* on the *Inn*, in *Bavaria*.

The Circle of Swabia describ'd.

Swabia is bounded by *Franconia* and the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine* on the N. *Alsatia*, on the West; *Switzerland* on the S. and *Bavaria* on the East. 'Tis 148 Miles long from E. to W. and 146 Miles broad from N. to S. The Directors of this Circle are the Bishop of *Constance* and the Duke of *Wurtemberg*. The Chief Town of the whole Circle is *Ausburgh*, a very antient and considerable City standing 35 Miles N. W. from *Munich*, at the Confluence of the *Leck* and the *Wertach*, which fall with joynt Forces into the *Danube* 25 Miles lower: the Duke of *Bavaria* and the *French* seiz'd it in 1703, finding in it 130 Pieces of Cannon, and Arms for 10000 Men, but since the Defeat of the *Bavarians* and *French* at *Donawert*, the Inhabitants thereof have begg'd the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Protection. *Kempton*, one of the antientest Towns in *Germany*, stands upon the *Iller*, which cuts it in two, 48 Miles S. W. from *Ausburgh*; it was taken by the Duke of *Bavaria* in 1703. Thirty three Miles almost S. of *Ausburgh*

42 *The Seat of the War in Germany.*

is *Kauf-Beuren*, standing on the *Weitach*, a small imperial Town, taken by the *Bavarians* in 1703. Eighteen Miles W. by S. from *Mindelheim* we find *Memmingen*, an antient imperial City, standing within a League of the E. side of the River *Iller*. This Place is large, populous, and enrich'd with dealing in Paper: 'tis fortified on one side with a Marsh, and on the other with a good Wall; the Duke of *Bavaria* master'd it in 1703, but the Imperialists regain'd it that same Year. Fourteen Miles almost W. from *Orsingen*, is *Furstenburgh*, the head Town of a Principality of the same Name, subject to its own Prince of an illustrious Family, that has produced several great Persons, particularly Cardinal *Furstenburgh*, whose Pretensions to the Arch-bishoprick of *Cologne*, back'd by the French King, in Opposition to the Emperor and the Pope, gave Occasion to the breaking out of the late War, that began to disturb *Europe* in 1689.

By the *Black Forrest* we meet with *Eschingen*, lying 5 Miles N. W. of *Furstenburgh*, which was the Place where the French encamp'd with the *Bavarians*, after their March through the *Kintzingerdal* in 1703. *Fridlingen*, near the E. Bank of the *Rhine*, is famous for that memorable Battle between the French, under the Command of Count *Merfin*, and the Germans, under the Command of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*. Opposite to *Fridlingen*, on the W. side of the *Rhine*, stands *Hunningen-Fort*. From *Eschingen*, where the *Dauube* rises, lies *Villingen* 6 Miles almost N. which held out against the French in 1703; but was taken by them in 1704, upon their March through the *Black Forrest* to joyn the Elector of *Bavaria*. The Town of *Brisack* stands upon the *Rhine*, and is joyn'd to 2 or 3 Islands in it by Bridges. The French became Masters of it
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in 1704, with very little Trouble, for which Reason the Count *d'Arco*, the Governour, was condemned by a Council of War to be Beheaded, and all the other Officers that sign'd the Capitulation were punish'd with Disgrace or pecuniary Mulcts: the Town I now speak of stands on a Hill in a plain level Country, and has a strong Cittadel in an Island on the W. side of the Town. In fine, the Fortifications are all very strong; on the W. side are 8 Bastions lined with Earth, and faced with Brick, and every Courtine has a Half-Moon before it: the Wall, Counterscarp, and Palizadoes are all in extreme good Order, and the Ditch is very broad: the Fortifications make a League in Circumference, and the Garrison will contain 9 or 10000 Men. Nineteen Miles almost N. of *Brisack*, lower down the *Rhine*, is *Rhinaw*, a small Place, where part of the French Forces, under the Marshal *de Tallard*, pass'd the *Rhine* in May, 1704, the other part passing at *Brisack*, in order to march through the *Black Forrest* to joyn the *Bavarians*. And now that this march is mentioned, 'twill not be improper to trace the Towns and Villages by which they pass'd.

They set out from *Brisack*, and marching 12 Miles E. by S. came to a Place called *St. George*, not far from *Friburgh*; proceeding 9 Miles further E. by S. they left *Hiller* and *Capel* on the right Hand, and arriv'd at *Cibroch*; then they pass'd by a Village call'd *Holgraven*, and marching over a Hill in the Neighbourhood of *Torner*, call'd from it *Tornerberg*, came to *Riedt*, which is 14 Miles E. by N. from *Cibroch*. Here they joyn'd. Then they march'd to *Villengen*, and from thence to *Donau Eschingen*; such was their march in 1704. But in 1703, the march of the French through the *Kintzinger*

gerdal was more to the N. in order to a full View of which 'tis necessary to know, that there's a River, called the *Kintzig*, which rises near the Confines of the Country of *Wirtemberg*, and falls into the *Rhine* a little below *Strasburgh*. The Country through which the River runs, is called the *Kintzingerdal*. Now the *French* coming to *Offengen*, the Capital of *Ortnaw*, at present in the *French* Hands, march'd from thence to *Gengenbach*, which is 4 Miles; marching 5 Miles further S. E. they came to *Bribach*, and took an important Post near it; after which they marched 5 Miles to *Hussen*, and so to the Castle of *Hastach*, 4 Miles from *Hussen*, which they took; continuing their march 8 Miles further S. E. they came to *Wolfach*, a small Place, where they possess'd themselves of the Intrenchments that the *Germans* had cast up; from *Wolfach* they marched 5 Miles S. by E. to *Hornberg*, a Place defended with a Castle, standing in a Valley, the Entrance of which is guided by Mountains and narrow Passes, at the Distance of 4 or 5 Miles from the *Kintzig*. Near this Place happened a small Skirmish, upon which the *Germans*, being worsted, retired 4 miles to a Valley, called *Freyberg*, upon the same Rivulet with *Hornberg*, which falls into the River *Kintzig* a little below *Wolfach*. Then the *French* went to *Villingen*, of which above. The Count *de Merci*, with some Horse and Dragoons, retired towards *Dornham*, in the Country of *Wirtemberg* which is 14 Miles N. E. from *Wolfach*.

Another noted Place in this Circle is *Ulm*, standing, 6 miles E. from *Erbach*, upon the Confluence of the *Danube* and the *Iller*; the Reformation was receiv'd here in 1529, and though they suffered much for it in 1552, yet they still persever'd in the

the *Augustan* or *Ausburgh* Confession, allowing to the Roman Catholics 2 Churches, but excluding them from their Privy-Council: at least, such was their Government in 1702. *Stolhoffen* is a fortified Town upon the E. side of the *Rhine*, in the Marquisate of *Baden*, 17 Miles N. E. from *Straßburg*; from this *Stolhoffen* the *Germans* have cast up *Lines*, running E. to the River *Murg*, near a little Place call'd *Gauspach*, where the Mountains begin. The River I now speak of rises upon the Confines of the *Brisgau* and *Wirtemberg*; and running a Northern Course inclining to the W. passes by *Gauspach* and *Baden*, and so falls into the *Rhine* between *Fort-Lewis* and *Durlach*. Between *Gauspach* and *Stolhoffen* is the only Road for the *French* Army to march from *Alsace* to *Swabia*, and that being secured by these *Lines*, they were obliged to go by the uncouth Passes of the *Kintzingerdal*, and the *Black Forrest*. Facing the Course of these *Lines*, we see behind them *Fontbog* and *Buhl*, the one 2, and the other 6 Miles S. E. from *Stolhoffen*. In 1703. the *French* attack'd these *Lines* without Success, which was chiefly owing to the Resistance made by the *Dutch* Auxiliary Troops, under the Command of Major-General *Goor*, posted at *Buhl*, the weakest Part of the *Lines*, near which there is a Valley, called *Bublerdal*, which the *French* thought to have possess'd them-

46 *The Seat of the War in Germany.*

themselves of, and so to have attack'd their Enemy in their Rear.

But before we take leave of this Circle, we think it requisite to shew the March of the *English, Dutch, and Auxiliary Troops* into *Germany*, commanded by the *DUKE of MARLBOROUGH*, who set out from *Boisleduc*, in *Brabant*, *May 12. N. S.* and joyn'd *Prince Lewis* of *Baden* at *Gingen*, in *Swabia*, *June 26. 1704.* From *Boisleduc* they march'd 42 Miles almost S. E. to *Ruremond* in *Gelderland*, where they cross'd the *Maese* upon a Bridge, made on Purpose by the Command by the Command of the *DUKE of MARLBOROUGH* some Days before. From *Ruremond* they march'd 34 Miles East by South through the Country of *Juliers* to *Bedburgh*, 15 Miles West by North from the City of *Cologne*: at this Place *Bedburgh* all the several Detachments joyn'd in one Body, and were joyn'd in Person by his Grace the *DUKE of MARLBOROUGH*, *May 19. N. S. 8. O. S.*

From *Bedburgh* they march'd 12 Miles South to *Kalsacken*, on the Confines of *Juliers* and the Bishoprick of *Cologne*: here his Grace the *DUKE of Marlborough* receiving the News of the Junction of the *French* and *Bavarians*,
gave

gave Orders for the Horse to march before, for the more Expedition, leaving the Fort to march with the Cannon and Baggage. From hence they steer'd South, or South by East, leaving *Bon* on the Left Hand, which the DUKE of *Marlborough* went to view. From the Neighbourhood of *Bon* they marched 25 Miles S. E. along the West side of the *Rhine*, to *Coblentz*, upon the Confluence of the *Moselle* and *Rhine*, standing in the Archbishoprick of *Triers*: over against which Confluence, on the East Bank of the *Rhine*, stands the Castle of *Ehrenberstein*, where the Elector of *Triers* entertain'd the Duke of *Marlborough* at Dinner. Having pass'd the *Rhine* at *Coblentz*, they marched 6 or 7 Miles South by East to *Brouback*, crossing in this march the River *Lagb*; this Place lies in the Landgraviate of *Hesse Darmstadt*, and here it was that the noble and generous Landgrave of that Name visited the DUKE of *Marlborough*. From *Brouback* they march'd 11 Miles South South East to *Nastede*, a small Place, upon a River called *Myll*, that runs North to the *Lahn*, which it joyns at *Nassau*.

From *Nastede* they march'd 10 Miles S. E. to *Swalbach*, on the River *Aar*, that joyns the *Lahn* at *Dietz*. From *Swalbach* they march'd S. by

48 *The Seat of the War in Germany.*

by East to *Cassel*, on the East Bank of the *Rhine* over against *Mayence*. From *Cassel* they march'd 2 Miles South-East to *Coblentz*; on the *Mein* they march'd 40 Miles South South East to *Weinheim*, in the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, and from thence 5 Miles South to *Ladenberg* upon the *Neckar*. 27 Miles South-East to *Gilingen* in *Swabia*, which Place was appointed for the Rendezvous of the whole Army. From *Gilingen* they march'd 9 Miles South by East to *Mondelsheim*, where the DUKE of *MARLBOROUGH* was visited by Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and Count *Wratislaw*. From *Mondelsheim* they march'd 8 Miles more to *Heppach* on the River *Rommes*; here Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* and Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* had an Interview with his Grace the DUKE of *MARLBOROUGH*.

From *Heppach* they march'd 8 Miles to *Eberspach*, upon the North side of the River *Vils*. From *Eberspach* they march'd 14 Miles East to *Gross-Seissen* upon the same River *Vils*, and in the same Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*. From *Seissen* they march'd 13 Miles South East to *Lannsheim*, in the Territory of *Ulm*, where they stopp'd to form a Line of Battel. From hence they made a small motion a Mile East to *Westerstetten*.

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From *Westerstettin* they marched six Miles S. E. to *Lange-
nau*, not far from the *Danube*, and from thence 10 Miles
N. by E. to *Gingen*, upon the River *Brenz*, where the
whole Army join'd Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, the Duke of
Bavaria being then encamped two Leagues off to the
Eastward, between *Laugingen* and *Dillingen* on the *Da-
nube*. While they lay encamped at *Gingen*, their Left
Wing extended to *Herbrechtingen*, which is a League N.
W. of *Gingen*. This Junction of the two Armies was
happily effected June 26. N. S. six days before that glo-
rious Action performed at the *Schellenberg*, near *Dona-
wert*, by the Duke of *Marlborough*; for the joyful News of
which Victory there obtained, Count *Wratislaw* acquaint-
ed his Grace, that the Emperor desir'd he would accept
of the Honour intended him of the Title and Dignity of
a Prince of the Empire; whereupon his Grace prayed
the Count to represent to the Emperor, That he was ex-
tremely sensible of His Imperial Majesty's Goodness to-
wards him, beyond any thing he could deserve, but that
his Ambition was entirely bounded on the Queen's Grace
and Favour, whose abundant Kindness had been already
extended towards him beyond whatever he could have
aimed at, and that he must refer himself wholly to Her
Majesty's good Pleasure.

Another signal Victory ensuing soon after this over the
French and *Bavarians*, I cannot in silence pass it by, with-
out taking some notice of it; but before the Particulars
of the Fight at *Bleinheim* are given, I think it proper to
give an Account of the Motions of the *Confederate Army*
from *Donawert* to *Hochstet*; which is as follows.

The 5th of *July* the whole Army passed the *Danube*
over several Bridges made for that purpose near *Dona-
wert*, and had Advice, that the Elector of *Bavaria* was re-
quir'd with his Army over the *Leck*, and lay encamped near
Ausburg.

The 6th was observ'd as a Day of Thanksgiving through-
out the Army, for the Success wherewith it had pleased
God to bless them; and Prince *Lewis* ordered *Te Deum* to
be sung both in the Camp, and all the Towns adjoining.
The *Danish* Horse commanded by the Duke of *Wurtem-
berg*

berg, passed the 6th likewise, and joined the Army. The same Day Count *Palsi* arrived with a Compliment from Prince *Eugene* to the Duke of *Marlborough*, upon his Grace's Victory..

The 7th of July the Count *de Frise* with a Detachment of 4000 Men, and 12 Pieces of Cannon was ordered to prepare the Bridges for the Army to pass over the *Lech* near *Gingerkingen*, which were finish'd the same Evening. The Detachment thereupon immediately marched over, and took Post in the Country of *Bavaria*. The whole Army march'd at the same time, and encamp'd with the Right at *Honnlec*, and the Left at *Ginderkingen*, near the River. Upon the first notice of the Allies having begun to pass the *Lech*, the Garrison of *Newburg* marched out, and retir'd to *Ingolstadt*; a Detachment of Dragoons was thereupon immediately sent by the Duke of *Marlborough* to take possession of that Place, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* ordered General *Herbeville*, who commanded a separate Body of between 4 and 5000 Men on the other side the *Danube*, to remain there for the security of a Place of so great importance for drawing Provisions for the subsistence of the Troops out of *Franconia*, while the Army should continue in *Bavaria*.

The 9th. Count *Stirum* dy'd of his wounds. The 19th. the Army decamp'd from *Ginderkingen*, pass'd the *Lech*, and advanced with the Right to *Standa*, and the Left to *Burcheim*. The 12th the Army made a motion to the Right, to favour the Attack of *Rain*. The Bridge on the *Lech*, which the Enemy had destroy'd, was ordered to be repair'd, as likewise that over the *Danube*, at *Newburg*, and another Bridge over the *Danube*, between that and *Donawert*. The 13th the Count *de Vehlen*, General of the Palatin Horse, arriv'd from Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, with an Account, That the Marshals *de Villers* and *Tallard* had pass'd the *Rhine* above Fort *Kehl*, and that they gave out their Design, was to march to the succour of the Elector of *Bavaria*. Prince *Eugene* thereupon desir'd a Reinforcement of Horse; accordingly 30 Squadrons were ordered to march that Night under the Command of Prince *Maximilian* of *Hanover*, to enable him

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the better to observe the Enemy's Motions. An Express was likewise sent to him that Evening, to let him know, That if he thought it necessary, a further number should follow.

The 14th the necessary Dispositions being made for attacking *Rain*, 27 Pieces of Cannon began to play upon it: The Garison appear'd resolv'd to defend the Place to the last Extremity; but despairing of relief, and seeing the Beliegers prepare to give a general Assault, they beat a Parley the 16th in the Morning, and offer'd to surrender, which they were allowed to do on the following Terms, viz. *That the Governor (Brigadier Mercy) Officers and Regular Troops should march out with the usual marks of Honour and Ammunition for 12 Discharges; as also with their Baggage, but without Cannon or any more Ammunition; and that the Militia Forces should march out without Arms, on Condition never again to bear Arms against the Emperor or his Allies. That the Horse and Dragoons should leave their Horses behind them. That all the Prisoners of War of the Allies should be left behind, and also all Deserters. And lastly, That the Governor, and those that marched out with him should be conducted safe to the Elector's Camp.* Accordingly they march'd out the 17th, in number about 400 Men; 24 Pieces of Cannon were found in the Place, with a great quantity of Corn, and some Ammunition.

The 17th my Lord *Cutts*, and Lieutenant General *Ingoldsby* arrived in the Camp. Orders being given for providing Magazines at *Newburg* and *Rain* for the Army, they marched the 17th in the Morning from *Burckheim*, and the 18th encamped at *Aicha*, whither that day, and the two following, Corn and Stores were brought from *Newburg* and the Places adjacent, for a Magazine.

The 21st of *July* the Army made a small March, the Left advancing to the Village of *Beerbach*, and the Right advanc'd half a League beyond *Aicha*. The 22d in the Morning the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the Piquet of the Cavalry of the Left, and a Detachment of 500 Foot cross'd the *Paer*, and marched to view a Camp near *Eridberg*, in which the Enemy had plac'd a Garison of 200

Foot and as many Horse; who, as soon as the Duke came upon the Plain within sight of the Town, retir'd with great precipitation towards their Army, driving before them the Horses that were grazing near the Town; three Squadrons of Dragoons were thereupon ordered to cut off their Rear Guard, but the Passage was so narrow that the Dragoons could not come up time enough to prevent their Escape, but took about 100 Horse in the Town, and pursu'd them to their grand Guard, which upon their Approach retired under cover of their Camp. The Duke went into *Fridberg*, where he left 400 Foot, and 100 Horse, under the command of the Lord *North* and *Gray*, and then returned to the Camp. The 23d the Army march'd again, and encamp'd with the Right at *Wolfsgraben*, and the Left at *Orsmaring*, *Fridberg* being in the Center of the Line, and within a League of *Ausburg*, where the Elector of *Bavaria's* Communication with his Country was in a manner entirely cut off. The Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* returned the same day from *Donawart* to the Army, though he was not quite recovered of the Wounds he received at the Attack of *Schellenberg*; and the Duke of *Marlborough* declar'd him General of the Horse.

The 26th the Army made a general Forage in sight of the Enemy's Camp without any loss. In the Evening Advice came from a Commissary of the Duke Regent of *Wurtemberg*, that the Marshal *de Tallard*, who had been battering the Town of *Villingen* 6 days with four 24-Pounders, and eight 16-Pounders, had been oblig'd upon the approach of Prince *Eugene* the 23d to *Rorweil*, to retire from the Place; and that he marched two Leagues the same Day, and was the 24th at *Dutlingen* on the *Danube*, where he had sent before to take Bread for his Army, intending to pursue his March with all diligence in order to join the Elector of *Bavaria*, which was thought he might do by the second of *August*, and that as soon as the French were retir'd from *Villingen*, the 23d Prince *Eugene* went thither, and return'd the same Evening to *Rorweil*, from thence to march on the Left of the *Danube*, as the French should advance on the Right.

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The Seat of the War in Germany:

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The 28th my Lord Duke of Marlborough review'd all the Troops on the Left Wing of the Army, which appear'd in very good Order; several of the Officers and Soldiers that were wounded at the Attack of *Schellenberg* being returned to their Regiments. The Elector of *Bavaria* refusing obstinately to come to any Terms of Accommodation with the Allies, relying entirely on his Succours from *France*, the Count *de la Tour* General of the Imperial Horse, with the Count *de Oost-Frise*, Lieutenant General in the States Service, were sent out the 29th in the Morning with a Detachment of 30 Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons to burn and destroy the Country toward *Munich*, to deprive the Enemy of any Subsistence.

The 31st the Duke of Marlborough had Advice, by a Defetter, that the Elector of *Bavaria* had made a Detachment of Horse towards *Landsperg*, whereupon the Duke of *Wirtemberg* was immediately sent out with 2000 Horse and Dragoons to observe them, but soon after upon Intelligence that the Enemy's Party consisted only of 4 Squadrons which were sent to Reinforce the Garrison of *Munich*, Orders were sent to the Duke of *Wirtemberg* to join the Count *de la Tour* in the Execution of his Commission to destroy the Country, which having been performed as far as *Munich* in such a manner that the Enemy will not be able to find any Subsistence that way; those Generals with their Detachments rejoyn'd the Army the 3d of *August*. On which day in the Afternoon the Artillery and Baggage was sent towards *Aicha*, and the Army was to march the same way the next Day.

August 4. N. S. The Confederate Army, under the Command of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, decamp'd from *Fridberg*, and encamp'd that Night at *Knebach* alias *Kippach*; the same Day, about 10 in the Morning, Marshal *Tallard* with about 22000 Men came to *Biberach* in order to join the Elector of *Bavaria*, whose Army lay at *Ausburg*; the Marshal left his Troops and went to the Electors Camp, who order'd his Forces

54 *The Seat of the War in Germany.*

to march and joyn the French at *Biberach*, which they did accordingly.

The next Morning Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* and the Duke of *Marlborough* also decamp'd, and March'd to *Hokenwert*, where they continued the 6th and 7th.

The 6th Prince *Eugene* came to the Camp, and dined with the Duke of *Marlborough*. The same day a Detachment of 800 of Prince *Lewis*'s Horse march'd to invest *Ingolstadt*.

The 8th the Army decamp'd from *Hokenwert*, and march'd to *St. Sanditzell*, and the 9th to *Axheim*; on which day Prince *Lewis* march'd with a Detachment to besiege *Ingolstadt*. The same day the Duke of *Marlborough* had News, that the Enemy had pass'd part of their Army over the *Danube* at *Dillengen* or *Lawingen*, upon which his Grace ordered General *Churchil* to march with a strong Detachment over the *Danube* at *Schonevelt* to reinforce Prince *Eugene*, who lay encamp'd near *Donawert*.

The 10th, the whole Army March'd to *Schonevelt*.

The 11th, Intelligence was brought, That the Enemy had pass'd their whole Army over the *Danube*, upon which his Grace order'd the Army under his Command to march by break of Day, the first Line to pass the *Lech* near *Rain*, the *Danube* at *Donawert*, and the River *Wornitz* near *Donawert*; the second Line to pass the *Danube* at *Schonevelt*, and the *Wornitz* at *Oppermorgen*; That Night the whole Army joined and encamp'd at *Munster*: The same Evening the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* rode out to observe the Posture of the Enemy.

The 12th the Duke having notice, that some Troops of the Enemy were moving towards us, order'd our Piquets to march; and the rest of the Army to be under Arms ready to march; and himself with Prince *Eugene* went to observe the Enemy, who advanc'd and encamp'd on a Hill near *Hochstetten*; whereupon that Night the Duke order'd all the Baggage to be sent towards *Donawert*, and the Army to be ready to march by break of Day,

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Day, which accordingly they did, and forc'd the Enemies Camp by 6 or 7 of the Clock in the Morning.

The Account of which famous Victory take from the Letter which my Lord Tunbridge brought from his Grace the Duke of Marlborough to Mr. Secretary Harley.

Camp at Hochstet, Thursday Morning.

S I R,

I Gave you an Account on Sunday of the Situation we were in, and that we expected to hear the Enemy would pass the Danube at Lawingen, in order to attack Prince Eugene: At a 11 that Night we had an Express from him, That the Enemy was come over, and desiring he might be reinforced as soon as possible; whereupon I ordered my Brother Churchill to advance at one a Clock in the Morning, with his 20 Battallions, and by three the whole Army was in motion: For the greater Expedition, I order'd part of the Troops to pass over the Danube, and follow the March of the 20 Battallions; and with most of the Horse and Foot of the first Line, I pass'd the Lech at Rain, and came over the Danube at Donawert, so that we all joined the Prince that Night, intending to advance and take his Camp at Hochstet. In order thereunto, we went out on Tuesday early in the Morning, with 40 Squadrons, to view the Ground, but found the Enemy had already possess'd themselves of it; whereupon we resolv'd to attack them, and accordingly we march'd between 3 and 4 yesterday from the Camp at Munster, leaving all our Tents standing: About 6 we came in view of the Enemy, who we found did not expect so early a Visit.

The Cannon began to play about half an Hour after eight: They form'd themselves into two Bodies, the Elector with Monsieur Marlin and their Troops on our Right, and Monsieur de Tallard with all his on our Left, which last fell to

56 *The Seat of the War in Germany.*

my share : They had two little Rivulets, besides a Morass before them, which we were obliged to pass over in their view, and Prince Eugene was forced to take a great compass to come to the Enemy, so that it was One a Clock before the Battel begun : It lasted with great vigour till Sun-set, when the Enemy were obliged to retire, and by the Blessing of God we obtained a compleat Victory. We have cut off great Numbers of them, as well in the Action, as in the Retreat, besides upwards of 30 Squadrons of the French which I pushed into the Danube, where we saw the greatest part of them perish : Monsieur de Tallard, with several of his General Officers being taken Prisoners the same time : And at the Village of Bleinheim, which the Enemy had intrench'd and fortified, and where they made the greatest Opposition, I oblig'd 26 entire Battallions and 12 Squadrons of Dragoons to surrender themselves Prisoners at Discretion. We took likewise all their Tents standing, with their Cannon and Ammunition ; as also a great Number of Standards and Kettle Drums, and Colours in the Action ; so that I reckon the greatest part of Monsieur Tallard's Army is taken or destroyed.

The Bravery of all our Troops on this Occasion cannot be express'd, the Generals, as well as the Officers and Soldiers, behaving themselves with the greatest Courage and Resolution : the Horse and Dragoons having been oblig'd to charge 4 or 5 several times : The Elector and Monsieur de Marlin were so advantageously posted, that Prince Eugene could make no Impression on them till the third Attack at near 7 at Night, when we made a great Slaughter of them, but being near a Wood side, a good Body of Bavarians retir'd into it, and the rest of that Army retreated towards Lawingen, being too late and the Troops too much tir'd to pursue them far. I cannot say too much in the praise of the Prince's good Conduct, and the Bravery of his Troops on this Occasion. You will please to lay this before Her Majesty, and his Royal Highness, to whom I send my Lord Tunbridge with the good News. I pray you will likewise inform your self, and let me know Her Majesties Pleasure, as well relating to Monsieur de Tallard, and the other General Officers, as for the Disposal of near 1200 other Officers and between 8 and 9000 common Soldiers, who being all made Prisoners by Her Majesty's Troops,

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Troops, are entirely at Her Disposal; but as the Charge of subsisting these Officers and Men must be very great, I presume Her Majesty will be inclined that they be exchanged for any other Prisoners that offer.

I should likewise be glad to receive Her Majesty's Directions for the Disposal of the Standards and Colours, whereof I have not yet the number, but guess there cannot be less than 100, which is more than has been taken in any Battel these many years.

You will easily believe, That in so long and vigorous an Action, the English, who had so great a Share in it, must have Suffer'd as well in Officers as Men, but I know not yet the Particulars.

I am,

SIR,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

This is as full an Account thereof as could be given at present by his Grace; but a full and impartial Relation of this Glorious Victory being since given by the ingenious Colonel Ivoy, Quarter-Master General under his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, I have thought fit to insert it here, as being the best Relation we can receive; and as for the Plan exactly drawn by the aforesaid worthy Gentleman, with References thereto of the several Camps and Marches of both Armies; it was too large to be placed in a Book of this smallness, yet I have for the Diversion of the Reader contracted it into a lesser Compass, without omitting any thing of Moment that is contain'd in the Original one.

After our good Success at Donawert, we pass'd the Danube, and then the Lech, without any Opposition; and having reduc'd the Town of Rain, we were, in a

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manner,

manner Masters of all *Bavaria*, which the Elector abandon'd to us: So that we posted our selves where we thought fit, particularly at *Aycha*, which is a very fine Town, and at *Schrobbenkaufe*, where we settled our Magazines. Afterwards we advanc'd to *Friedberg*, where we encamp'd in sight of the Enemy, who had strongly entrench'd themselves under the Cannon of *Augsburgh*. It being impossible either to draw them to an Engagement, or to attack them without infinite Disadvantage; and the Elector of *Bavaria* having return'd shuffling Answers, to the kind Invitations sent him for an Accommodation; a Party of 4000 Horses was commanded out to burn and lay waste his Country. But the Elector continuing obstinate, and depending much upon the Relief which *Marschal Tallard* was bringing up to him, our Generals resolv'd to attack the Town of *Ingolstadt*; and Prince *Eugene* being advanc'd as far as *Dillingen*, we pass'd the *Paer* and came to *Kiebach* the fourth of *August*. Our left Wing reaching to *Aycha*, and the right beyond the Castle of *Winden*, burning all the Villages we had spared before between the two Camps.

The fifth, our Army pass'd again the River *Paer*, near the Town of *Schrobbenkaufe*, leaving it to our right, and encamp'd, the left Wing at a Place call'd *Kloosterburg*, above the little Town of *Hogewarr*, and the right Wing behind the said Town of *Schrobbenkaufe*.

The sixth, having receiv'd Intelligence that the Elector of *Bavaria* was come out of his Intrenchments, and was Encamp'd by *Tirhaupten*, on the other side the *Lech*, between *Biberbach* and *Cloosterholz*, it was resolv'd to observe him, and to advance to *Donawert*; which was accordingly executed, all the Provisions being already arriv'd at *Nieuburgh*. On the seventh the General Count *Mercy* was detach'd from the Imperial Army, under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, with 700 Horses to secure *Donawert* on one side, whilst Brigadier *Baldwin*, who from the fourteenth of *July* had been detach'd from our Army, receiv'd Orders to enclose the same Town, on the North side, with his 500 Horses. The eighth, all our Army, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, march'd by *Zandiselle*; and

and that of the Emperor, under Prince Lewis of Baden on the other side the little Town at *Pomes* or *Beemen*, which was already reduc'd in Ashes. The same Day we were inform'd that the Enemy decamp'd from *Clooster-bolts*, and came near the *Danube*; and that *Tallard* was advanc'd behind them with his Troops, both bending their March towards *Lawingen*: Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* advanc'd the ninth towards *Enbeym*, where he posted his left Wing, and his right at *Tillingen*. Prince *Lewis* march'd his Body to *Nieuburgh*, leaving with the Duke of *Marlborough* 28 Squadrons of his Imperial Horse and Dragoons, under the Command of the Prince Regent of *Wirttemberg*, General of the Horse, who came and encamp'd on our right Wing.

The tenth, his Grace continued his March towards *Rain*, his right Wing reaching to *Middelftad*, and his left to *Pluckingen*, having the Town of *Rain*, in our Front, and the Quarter General at *Nederfchonevelt*. The same day the Duke of *Witttemberg* being detach'd with his 28 Squadrons, march'd along the Cloister at *Nederstonevelt*, and pass'd the *Danube* on the Bridge that was at *Xerxen*, in order to go and incamp near *Donawert*, and reinforce Prince *Eugene*. Twenty Battalions were also detach'd, under the Command of General *Churchill*, who pass'd them over the same Bridge, and Encamp'd at *Xerxen*, with all the Artillery, with the same Purpose of sustaining Prince *Eugene*, in Case he should be attack'd. The eleventh upon advice that the Elector of *Bavaria*, as well as *Tallard*, had pass'd the *Danube* at *Lawingen*, and that they were encamp'd, with their left Wing at *Lawingen*, and their right at *Stein*; Prince *Eugene*, to secure himself, retired in the Night from *Munster* where he was Encamp'd; and posted himself on the other side the River *Wernitz*, near *Donawert*, having behind him the Wood of *Schellenberg*. Being inform'd of this Motion, the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd his Army in the Night, with the 20 Battalions under General *Churchill*, and came by eight of the Clock in the Morning to *Donawert*, and then march'd with the Army commanded by Prince *Eugene*, they advanc'd both and encamp'd

with their left Wing at *Munster* near the *Dankube*; their right Wing reaching beyond the Village of *Appershoven* as far as the Wood. The twelfth the Generals would have advanc'd as far as *Greinheim* with their left Wing, and their right to *Schwinenbag*: But the Troops being too much fatigued, they contented themselves to go and view the Ground, allowing the Army some Rest. Thereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* advanc'd with the Piquet, towards *Sweyningen*, and being upon the height, they began to discover the Enemies Troops on the Plain of *Pleinsheim*, and before the Mills between *Greynheim*, and *Onderklawen*; and a little after, they perceiv'd a greater Number, and even some of their Generals, who came to view the ground.

Our Generals being return'd to our Army, order'd the necessary Passages to be made; whereupon Pioneers were sent near *Thiffingen*, to make Bridges of Communication, on a Rivulet, which indeed was narrow, but had high Banks. The Men were hardly at their Work, when the advanc'd Guards of the Enemy came as far as between *Sweyningen* and *Thiffingen*; and their *Hussars* obliged our Pioneers to retire as far as our advanc'd Guard, which gave the Alarm to our Camp, the Duke of *Marlborough* return'd that way with all the Piquets, seven Squadrons of Dragoons, which were encamp'd before the Quarter General, and five *English* Battalions of *Row's* Brigade, with the Battalion of *English* Guards, which were follow'd by a Brigade of *Hesse*, and a good part of the Army; but being come to the Rivulet where our Pioneers had been repulld, they found that the Enemy not only retir'd, but return'd full Gallop to their main Army. Our advanc'd Guard was reforc'd, and left under the Command of a Major General; and the two Brigades of Foot, which were in the Village of *Thiffingen* were also left under the Command of a like Officer, who posted his Men in the Hedges thereabouts. We began to perceive that all the Forces of the Enemy were got together, being strongly encamp'd with their right Wing near *Pleynsheim*, and their left at *Lutsingen*, close by a Wood. The Word was given *ANNA*: All the

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Baggage of the Army sent towards *Donawert*, near the Village of *Rietlingen*, till farther Order; Bridges were laid on the River *Kessel*, to march over the Army, and all things made ready to march to the Enemy. After this Disposition, on the thirteenth, the Drums beat the General about one in the Morning, the Assembly at an hour and a half, and the March at two, and at three the Army began to pass the River, marching in eight Columns over the Bridges; to wit the Imperialists in two Columns with their Infantry, each Line apart, and took the right of all, having two Columns of Horse on their left. Our Troops march'd also in four Columns, to wit, two of Foot, on the left of the Imperial Cavalry; and two of Horse on the left of all. Thus the whole Army advanc'd in eight Columns as far as the Rivulet near *Thiffingen*, where Passages were open'd, [Letter A.] The advanc'd Guards were ordered to return each to their Body; and the two Brigades of Foot which had been left in that Village, under the Command of Major General *Wilks*, and 15 Squadrons which the Duke of *Marlborough* caused to be Commanded out, form'd together on the left a ninth Column, and so we Marched towards *Sweyningen*.

As soon as the nine Columns were arriv'd between that Village and the Wood, they made a Halt [at the Letter B,] And we did not perceive that the Enemies Army made any great Motion. The Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, who had posted themselves on a rising Ground, [Letter C,] call'd to them all the Generals that led the several Columns, to give them the necessary Directions, in order to attack the Enemy; it was then about six a Clock in the Morning. My Lord *Cutts*, Lieutenant General, *St. Paul*, Major General, and Brigadier *Ferguson*, were detach'd with 20 Battalions to support Major General *Wilks*, who had Orders to attack the two Water-Mills, situated before the Village of *Pleyntheim*, whereupon the Enemy immediately burnt all the Village of *Onderklauwe*, as also the the two Water-Mills, marked [D] and the two Farm-Houses called the *Hoeven*, besides the Villages of *Wolperstette*, *Willer*, *Berg-*

Berghausen, and *Schwynenbach*, and fired two Pieces of Cannon to recall their Foragers. After that they beat the *General*, then the *Assembly*, and we began to see them come to their Arms before their Camp, their *Generals* and *Adjutants* galloping from one Place to another. During this, our Columns advanc'd in the *Main*, four of ours march'd to the left, on the side of the Village of *Greynheim*, and the four of the *Imperialists* took the right, towards the Village of *Schwynenbach*, leaving *Wolperstette* and *Berghausen* on the same Hand. We view'd the Rivulet which was between us and the *Enemies Army*, and found that it would be difficult for the *Horse* to pass it, because the Water was standing on each side of the Banks, which were pretty high; and besides the Ground was marshy to the right of *Overklauwne*, as also between *Onderklauwne* and the *Water-Mills*, but we were resolv'd to make the Passage easie, by the Planks of our *Pontons* and *Fascines*. The *Enemy* brought all their Cannon down to that side to fire on us, and so soon as *Major General Wilks* began to approach the *Mills*, they fired furiously, and with some 20 *Pounders*, to hinder us from approaching the *Marsh* or the Rivulet, which is call'd *Hafelaersbroeck*: It was then eight a Clock. Thereupon we brought some Pieces of Cannon to the left of the Village of *Onderklauwne*, on the great Road to *Hochstette*, of which we formed two Batteries, one *English*, and one *Dutch*, [E] and then cannonaded one another briskly; which did great Damage on both sides, because the Ground was level. Whilst the *Imperialists* advanced on their right, the *Enemy* employ'd all their Batteries to cannonade them in their March: About eleven of the Clock our *Army* being in *Battalia* in two *Lines*, except some few *Squadrons* which formed the *Body of Reserve*: We quickly made five Bridges [F] with the Planks of our *Pontons*; and repaired the Bridge marked [G] on the high Road, which the *Enemy* had destroy'd: And the *Horse* of the right *Wing* were ordered to provide themselves with *Fascines*. *Prince Eugene* being advanc'd so far as he thought necessary to fall on the *Enemies* left Wing,

Wing, Orders were given for a general Attack, and it was about one of the Clock in the Afternoon when it was begun. Major General *Wilks* being advanced to the two Water-Mills, made the first Onset according to his Order, being supported by my Lord *Cutts*: After which the Cannon fired very briskly, which was a Signal for the Army to fall on, and so they advanced towards the Enemy at that very Instant. The Infantry under Major General *Wilks* soon took Possession of the two Mills, and that of the main Body of the Army posted themselves in the Village of *Overklawen*, quite on the right Wing, near the Rivulet between the Lime-Kilns, having the Village of *Overklawen* before them, in which were several Battalions of the Enemy. But the Imperialists could not attack them so soon as we, because the Ground where they were in Battalia, was full of Hedges and Bushes, so that they could not charge till half an hour after us: The Horse on the left Wing did not pass the Rivulet without Difficulty, for they stood the Fire of the Enemy a full Hour, having the Village of *Pleynibeyn* in their Flank, and the Enemies Cavalry in their Front, by whom they were at first repulsed. But as they were well supported, they drove the Enemy beyond the second Rivulet call'd *Meulweyer*, at the Spring Head [Letter H.] which is moorish, from thence to the Hedges of the Village. Our Cavalry form'd their Body on the backside of the Rivulet, sustaining all the while the great Fire from the Village, till at length the Infantry began to line and cover them: The rest of the Horse of our left Wing, who were *Danes* and *Hanoverians*, pass'd the Rivulet in the middle of the Village of *Onderklawen*, and on the right of it, but the Enemy attacked them, they were quickly beat back again over the same Rivulet; but our Infantry sustaining them, they rallied and charged a second time, which had no better success. But the Duke of *Marlborough* having himself brought up some Squadrons [Letter I.] which were supported by some Imperial Squadrons of the Body of Reserve, made them advance with some Battalions beyond the Rivulet, to drive the Enemies Foot out of the Village

Village of *Overklaumen*, from whence they galled our Horse in the Flank: Whereupon the Enemy began to retire. The Prince of *Holstein-Beck*, Major General, who was quite on the right of our Foot, attacked also the Village of *Overklaumen*. But as the Imperial Cavalry was above two Musket Shot from him, he had hardly passed the Rivulet with three or four Battalions, but eight or nine out of the Village fell on them so suddenly, before the Regiments were formed, that that of *Goor*, which was on the right Wing [K] was entirely defeated, and the Prince of *Holstein-Beck*, desperately Wounded, and taken Prisoner. On the right Wing the Enemy drove back the Imperial Troops above 150 Paces beyond the Place, where they had formed themselves in Battalia; and Prince *Eugene* returning to the Charge, had the Misfortune to be repulsed three several times with Loss. On the other Hand, the Left Wing advanced, and obliged the Horse of the Enemies right Wing to retire from the Village of *Pleyntheim*, where there were 27 of their Battalions, and 12 Squadrons of Dragoons, who fortified and defended themselves as well as they could; so that General *Churchill* was obliged to come and assist my Lord *Cutts* and Major General *Wilks*, to force that Post all at once, marching for that Purpose along the Rivulet, and leaving our Cavalry which bravely fought on the Right.

At last the Enemies right Wing of Horse being repulsed, found in the Flight the *Danube* behind them, into which several Squadrons cast themselves, and were most of them drowned. Marshal *Tallard* was taken Prisoner on the Banks of that River, [L.] otherwise he would have been forced to take the same way with his Squadrons. In the Body of the Enemies Army, two Brigades of Infantry, [M.] finding themselves cannonaded and surrounded by two Battalions, and two or three Lines of our Horse, endeavoured to retire by the way of *Pleyntheim*, but they were entirely cut to Pieces, except the Prisoners who were almost all wounded. Seeing that Things did not go so well on our right Wing as on the left, and that the Prince of *Holstein-Beck*

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was repulsed at the Village of *Overklaumen*, the Duke of *Marlborough* with admirable Presence of Mind, thought it proper to cause the victorious Troops of the left Wing to halt, and to draw down some Squadrons and Battalions, to take the Enemy in the Flank at *Overklaumen*; but before they were come there, we had advice that Prince *Eugene* had attacked the Enemy the fourth time with good Success; and that they retreated, setting Fire to the Villages of *Overklaumen* and *Lutzingen*. Thereupon our left Wing fell on again, and drove some of the Enemies Infantry into the *Danube*, and took several Pieces of Cannon, which towards the End of the Battle they carried away under a Guard, with a Design to save them. Our Cavalry having pursued the Enemy to the Defile at *Hochstette*, [N.] the Duke of *Marlborough* thought it was time to stop his Troops, because Night came on, Prince *Eugene* on his side pursued the left Wing which retired through the Wood, behind the Village of *Lutzingen*, and the Cavalry on the side of *Morselingen*, where that Prince stoppt also. In the mean time the 27 Battalions, and the 12 Squadrons which were in the Village of *Pleynsbeym* defended themselves still, and did not Surrender themselves Prisoners of War, till about eight at Night. We reckon that the Enemies Forces consisted of 87 Battalions, and 150 Squadrons, and that they had about 90 Pieces of Cannon, of which some were 24 Pounders; and as for our Army, it consisted of 66 Battalions, and 181 Squadrons, with 52 Pieces of Cannon. The Enemy having passed the Defile before mention'd, posted themselves sometime with their right Wing in the Church-Yard at *Hochstette*, and the left at *Donalte*, [Letter P.] and then retired by Favour of the Night to *Lauwigen*. Our Troops drew up in the Dark along the Morass before mentioned, the left Wing on the *Danube*, near *Senderen*, and the right Wing by *Nederveeningen*, [Letter Q.] The fourteenth our Army encamped the left Wing in the Village of *Steyn*, and the right at *Wirtenslingen*; and we saw the Troops file off to the Camp, almost all the Regiments having still their Colours, Standards, and

Kettle-Drums. We took about 13000 Men Prisoners, 1500 of whom were Officers and among them 17 General Officers; 49 Pieces of Cannou, 36 whereof were taken by the Duke of Marlborough, and 13 by Prince Eugene; and 100 Standards, Colours, and Kettle-Drums.

This famous Victory has sav'd the Empire from sinking under the Tyranny and Oppression of two perfidious Princes; and as the Glory and good Success thereof can only be attributed to the wise and prudent Conduct of the Duke of Marlborough, the Emperor writ a very obliging Letter to his Grace, giving him Title of Prince, which for satisfaction of the Reader I have here inserted it Verbatim, in its original Language.

Illustrissime Consanguinee & Princeps charissime, lubenter admodum his Dilectionem vestram compello nominibus, quam non tam propter antiquissimam præclaræ Familiae suæ Nobilitatem, quam ob propria decora & insignia in me domumque meam augustam & sacrum Romanum Imperium merita, inter Romani Imperii Principes sponte mea cooptandum duxi. Extare nimirum volui etiam hoc maximi in Germania honoris a me in vos merito collati publicum Monumentum, quo magis omnibus pateat, quantum cum serenissimæ Magnæ Britanniæ Reginae, quod rebus meis & Imperii ob persidam Bavari ad Gallum defectionem non leviter concessis, eximias suppetias in Vindeliciam & Bavariam usque sub ductu vestro miserit, tum Dilectioni vestræ me & Imperium debere ultro agnoscam, quod tam prudenter, tam fortiter, tam prospere res gestæ sint; cum non Fama sola, sed meæ quoque Militiæ Supremi, Laborum vestrorum & Victoriarum Socii & Participes, eas vestris imprimis Consiliis & Virtuti Anglicarumque, & aliarum Copiarum sub directione vestra militantium Fortitudini, acceptas referant. Tantiæ vero hæ sunt, præsertim Hochsteldensis, cui parem de Gallis reportatam, sæcula non noverunt, ut non modo hostium perniciosissimos conatus repulsos, & Vacillantis non nihil Germaniæ, seu verius universæ Europæ, res rursus firmatas esse gratulari possimus, sed etiam porro sperare liceat, plenam mox

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The Seat of the War in Germany. 67

Et integram Christiani Orbis Libertatem contra Gallicam potentiam ejus cervicibus imminentem, feliciter assertum iri. Quo cum Dilectionem vestram studia Et operam suam omnem sine cessatione impensuram certus abunde sim, id mihi solum superest, ut fortunatos successus apprecer, vobisque uberiora gratissimi animi documenta, quavis occasione promptissime exhibenda denuo pollicear.

Dabantur in Urbe mea, Viennæ 28 Augusti, 1704.

TRANSLATION.

MOST illustrious Cousin, and most dear Prince, I
 “do gladly call by these Names your Dilection,
 “whom I have freely and of my own Accord admitted
 “among the Princes of the Holy Roman Empire, not so
 “much in consideration of your Noble Family, as upon
 “Account of your Personal Merit, and your great Des-
 “serts towards my *August House*, and the Holy Roman
 “Empire. I have been willing that this publick Monu-
 “ment of the supreme Honour in *Germany*, which I
 “have so deservedly conferr’d upon you, should re-
 “main, that it may more and more appear to all the
 “World how much, as I freely own it, I and all the
 “Empire owe to the most serene Queen of *Great Britain*,
 “for having sent Her powerful Assistances as far as
 “*Augsburgh* and *Bavaria* it self, under your Conduct,
 “when my own Affairs, and those of the Empire were
 “so much shaken’d and disorder’d by the perfidious
 “Defection of the *Bavarian* to the *French*, and to your
 “Dilection, upon account that Things have been so
 “prudently, so vigorously, and successfully transacted;
 “for not only Fame, but likewise the Generals of my
 “Forces, the Companions and Sharers of your Labours
 “and Victories, attribute the same chiefly to your Coun-
 “sels, and the Valour and Bravery of the *English* and
 “other Forces, who fought under your Conduct. These
 “Actions are so great, and particularly that of *Hochstet*,
 “past Ages having never seen the like Victory obtain’d
 “over the *French*, that we may rejoyce to see, not only
 “the most pernicious Efforts of the Enemy repulsed,

68 *The Seat of the War in Germany.*

“ and the Affairs of *Germany* which were somewhat
 “ tottering, or rather these of all *Europe* secur'd and
 “ settled again, but likewise that it may be reasonably
 “ hop'd, that the full and perfect Liberty of the
 “ *Christian* World shall be rescu'd from the Power of
 “ *France*, which was so imminently impending over it,
 “ Being entirely perswaded and sure that your Dilection,
 “ will, without Intermission, apply all your Care
 “ and Industry towards that End, there remains nothing
 “ else for me, but to wish you a prosperous Success,
 “ and that I assure you of further Marks of my Grati-
 “ tude upon all Occasions, which I shall be ready to ex-
 “ press.

“ Given in my City of *Vienna*, August 28, 1744.

And upon the Occasion of this great Victory obtain'd
 over the *French* and *Bavarians*, their High Mighti-
 nesses congratulated Her most Sacred Majesty Queen
ANN, in a Letter written by them from the *Hague*,
 which is as follows.

Madam,

AFTER rendring Thanks to God for the great and com-
 pleat Victory which the Army of the Allies have ob-
 tained by his divine Goodness near *Hochstet*, we judge it
 becomes us to testify to your Majesty our Joy for so Glorious
 and advantageous an Action. We most heartily congratu-
 late your Majesty on this happy Success, seeing it was the
 Bravery of your Troops that principally contributed to it,
 and that the whole was done under the prudent and valiant
 Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough* your Majesty's Cap-
 tain-General, who in this Battle reaped Laurels that will
 never fade. The Prosperity that attends your Majesty's Reign,
 and the Glory of the *English* Nation, are exalted to a high
 Degree by this shining Victory; and the advantageous
 Consequences we have ground to hope for from it by the di-
 vine Blessing, will be deem'd the Effects of your Succour and
 Zeal for the General Good. Mean time we flatter our selves,
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this Action will sink the Spirits of our Enemies, who are continually projecting vast Designs; and that it will clear the Way for us to attain with Honour, the End we propos'd by our Alliances; that the Liberty of Europe and our Holy Religion being secured, your Majesty may long enjoy the Fruit of the Care and Pains you take to establish and maintain them. This is what we wish from the bottom of our Hearts; mean time we assure your Majesty of our Veneration for your Sacred Person, and beg the Continuance of your most valuable Affection and good Will to us and our Republick. We beseech the Almighty, &c.

Soon after this famous Victory 12000 Men were left with General Thungen to carry on the Siege of Ulm; the which he continued battering with a great deal of Fury for several Days; but the Garrison, consisting of four French and five Bavarian Battalions, seem'd resolv'd to make a vigorous Defence, in hopes that a Treaty would be concluded in some few Days. However the Trenches were open'd before this City on the second of September 1704, and the Count de-Bettendorf who was made Governour of it by the Elector of Bavaria, having been straitly besieg'd by a Body of the Imperialists five Days and sustained the Fire of their Cannon and Mortars from several Batteries 10 or 12 Hours, he beat a Parley the 10th Instant at break of Day, and offer'd to capitulate; whereupon Hostages being exchanged, Articles were drawn up and agreed upon, importing in the main, that the Garrison with five Pieces of Cannon and 2 Mortars should be conducted to Strasburgh: Accordingly on the thirteenth the French and Bavarian Garrison march'd out of the Place; and with them 150 Waggons full of French wounded in the Battle of Hochster; but half the Bavarians threw down their Arms, refusing to go to France. The Regiment of the Foot of Reishach, which is one of the Regiments of the Circle of Swabia, took Possession of the Place immediately, being commanded by Colonel Tessen, who for the present is made Governour. The fourteenth the Bavarians who had laid down their Arms took an Oath never to serve against the Emperor or his Allies

Allies again, and received Passports to return home in safety. The same Day a treble Discharge was made of the Artillery on the Ramparts, for the Recovery of this City out of the Hands of the Elector of *Bavaria*, who took it by Surprise two Years and odd Days ago. But instead of their marching out of the City with 5 Pieces of Cannon they marched out only with 2 Pieces on the 11th, as we are credibly inform'd by an Express which his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* receiv'd from General *Thungen* with the News of the Surrender of *Ulm*; in which Place were found 233 Pieces of Cannon, 26 Mortars, and 1200 Barrels of Powder, besides other Stores and Provisions in great Abundance.

Our latest News from beyond Sea give an Account that since the utter Defeat of the *French* and *Bavarians*, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd the 6th of September 1704, to *Kirbock*, having Advice, that some of the Enemies Squadrons appeared on the rising Ground over against *Philipsburg*; and he order'd the *English* and *Danish* Horse to advance, and pass over the *Rhine* with all Expedition, to joyn the *Palatine* Troops which Prince *Eugene* had sent over that Morning; upon whose Approach the Enemy retired, The 7th the rest of the Army passed over the Rivers. The Marshal *de Villeroy* and *Marsin*, and the Count *de Coignies* posted themselves on the Passes along the River *Queich*, which they had begun to fortifie, as if they had intended to oppose his Grace's passing that River; but upon our Army's advancing thither, they retired the 9th from their Camp in great Confusion to *Haguenau*; which is a City in *Germany*, in the Circle of the upper *Rhine*, and Lantgravedom of *Alsacia*, once Imperial, but Subject to the *French* ever since 1648. It stands on the River *Matebrun*, 13 Miles almost North of *Strasburgh*, and as many West of *Baden*.

The Retreat of the Enemy removing all the Difficulties that might have hindred or retarded the Siege of *Landau*, the same was resolved upon, and accordingly Prince *Lewis* marched from hence with the *Palatine* Troops and some others, to invest that Place and command that Siege, which is to be carried on by those

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Forces who were posted in the Lines and the Country of *Wurtemberg*, who having been engaged in no Action, are fresh and near compleat. The Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* are to cover the Siege, and in the mean time several new Bridges are laying on the *Rhine*, and other Preparations are making for carrying on that Enterprize with all possible Vigour.

On the 22d of *September* the King of the *Romans*, arrived in the Camp before *Landau*, and the same Evening took a View of the Works, which are advanced as far as could be expected; for they had carried on their Approaches within 80 Paces of a little Half-moon before the Gate of *France*, and 200 Paces of the *Glacis*; and though on the 21st the Enemy made a Sally with 400 Men, both Horse and Foot, and by Favour of an extraordinary Fire from the Place, advanc'd to our Trenches, to fill the same, yet they were so warmly receiv'd, that they retired in great Precipitation, leaving 100 Men Killed, and amongst them several Officers: We had only two Men kill'd, and 10 wounded on our side, amongst whom is the Count of *Efferen*. There are two Attacks, the chief whereof is directed against the Gate of *France*, because the Place having been attack'd last Year on the same side, the Fortifications were not yet sufficiently repaired. His Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, with Prince *Eugene*, and several General Officers, upon the News of the King of the *Romans* being come to the Camp before *Landau*, went to wait upon him; and 3000 Pioneers are working to repair the Lines of *Lautenburgh*, that a small Body of Forces may be sufficient to cover *Landau*, and the Country on that side; and it is not to be thought otherwise, than that it will certainly be took this Year by the Confederate Forces; which Place will be of great Consequence to them, against the next Campaign.

Landau is but a little City, however it is a very strong Place of *Germany*, in the lower Circle and Palatinate of the *Rhine*; once Imperial, but Subject to the *French*, ever since the Treaty of *Munster*. It stands on the River *Queich*, 8 Miles South of *Neustat*; 13 West of *Philipsburgh*;

burgh; and 16 S. W. of *Spires*, in the Longitude of 27 Degrees, 50 Minutes, and Latitude of 49 Degrees, 3 Minutes.

A Party of *Hussars* have been sent out from *Ratisbon* towards *Straubingen*, to put several Villages belonging to the Elector of *Bavaria* under military Execution, for having neglected to pay their Contributions. The *Bavarians* in *Ingolstadt* in the Month of *September* 1704. surprized the Imperialists about that Place, and forced them to raise the Blockade; which Action obliged the King of the *Romans* to command 3 Regiments of Horse, and 2 of Dragoons to march that way, and General *Herbeville*, who commands all the Forces on the *Danube*, is order'd to destroy the Country of *Bavaria* with Fire and Sword, without any Mercy for the Country People; there being certain Advice, that they do not only supply the Garrison of *Ingolstadt* with Provisions, but that they joyned with them when they beat up the Quarters of General *Aussas*; who since lay with a Body of Imperial Troops at *Nieuburg*, expecting a Reinforcement of 3 or 4000 Men, in order to form a-new the Blockade of *Ingolstadt*. This Town stands on the N. side of the *Danube*, over which it has a fair Bridge, 43 Miles almost N. of *Munich*, 11 Miles E. of *Nieuburg*, and 33 S. W. from *Ratisbon*. It is said to be built by a Tribe of the *Sueri*, called *Angeli*, and to be called from thence *Angolostadium*. It was first made a City by *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, Duke and Emperor, and was dignified by *Lewis* V. with an University. 'Tis a Town strongly fortified both by Nature and Art, and has a noble Castle with very strong Walls, which enabled it to stand a powerful Siege of the *Protestants* in 1545, and to give the first Check to the Progress of *Gustavus Adolphus*, who in 1632 lay down before it in vain. 'Tis seated in a pleasant fertile Country, and is truly a fair built City justly reckon'd the second of the Circle and Dukedom of *Bavaria*, in that part called the Lower.

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A New Map of HUNGARY By R. B.



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CHAP. IV.

The Seat of the War in Hungary, with the adjoining Frontiers of Au- stria.

HUNGARY, is bounded on the N. with Poland and Russia, being divided from them by the Carpathian Mountains; on the E. with Transylvania and Moldavia; on the W. with Stiria, Austria, and Moravia; and on the S. with Sclavonia and Servia; extending in length from Presburgh on the N. along the Danube, to the Borders of Transylvania, 330 Miles, and in breadth 190. Most of it is under the Emperor; but the Inhabitants of Hungary, either out of a sense of Oppression from the Court of Vienna, or a tender Regard to the Honour and safety of Prince Ragotzi, who was condemn'd for high Treason, and made his Escape, appear'd in Arms against the Emperor in 1703, and to this Day a sharp War is continued between the imperial Army and them: The Seat of which present War we shall presently describe.

This Country is well watered with Variety of noble Rivers, as the Danube, Tibiscus or Teys, Raab, Zarowitz, Drave, and Gran. The Danube divides Hungary into the Upper and the Lower, the chief Towns whereof I shall point out by their mutual Bearings and Distances 1. Presburgh stands on the N. Side of the Danube, 48 Miles E. from Vienna, here the present Emperor Leopold's Son was crowned King of Hungary, December, the 9th. 1687; the Town is adorn'd

with a noble Cathedral, built for the Lutherans in 1698, and now made use of by the Jesuits. 2. *Scollitz* is a walled Town 32 Miles N. W. from *Presburg*, it is a very considerable and advantageous Pass for securing the Communication between *Moravia* and *Hungary*, seized by the Malecontents, but retaken without much Resistance, May 8, 1704. by Major general *Rinchaw*. 3. *Neubusel* is 36 Miles E. of *Presburg*, a small but strong Town, standing upon the River *Neytra*; it was blocked up by the Malecontents, but reliev'd April 1704. by General *Heister*. 4. *Schellitz* is 11 Miles S. of *Schintz*, possessed by the Malecontents in 1703, and reduced in 1704, by the Imperialists. 5. Nine Miles N. of *Leopoldstat* is *Trenschin*, a Town upon the Top of a Rock; the Height of its Situation, and the strong Castle that guards it, render it almost impregnable: it was blocked up by the Malecontents, but relieved by Major-General *Rinschaw*, in May 1704. The County of this Name joins to *Moravia*, the mutual Boundary being a Ridge of Mountains, called *Weissenberg*, near which a Body of imperial Troops, commanded by Major General *Rinschaw*, were worsted by a Body of Malecontents under Count *Caroli*, in May 1704, though the Imperialists, under the same General, had gain'd a considerable advantage over the Malecontents near *Trenschin* a few Weeks before. 6 Twenty two Miles S. b. W. from *Trenschin* is *Tirna* a small Town where the Malecontents lay encamp'd in April 1704, when General *Heister* advancing, obliged them to retire over the *Waag*. Upon the same River *Waag*, 13 Miles S. S. E. of *Tirna*, and over against *Schintz*, stands an important Pass, called *Serer*, where the Imperialists, under General *Heister*, obtained some Advantage over the Malecontents, in May 1702, under the Command of Count *Berseni*. 7. Seventeen Miles E. from *Leopoldstat* is *Zeben*, taken 1703 by the Malecontents. 8 Twenty three Miles S. E. from *Zeben* stands *Esperies*, a strong Town, upon the River *Tarkel*, near the Frontiers of *Poland*; it was block'd up in 1704 by the Malecontents. 9 Forty two Miles S. E. from *Unguar* stands *Zatmar*, upon the River *Samsch*; this is a Place of great strength, being surrounded by a river; the Malecontents blockt it up in 1704, though they hero without success. 10. Twenty six Miles N. b. E. of

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The Seat of the War in Hungary. 175

Zatmar is *Hust*, a strong Castle taken in 1703, by the *Hungarians*, upon the Revolt of the Garrison. 11. Thirty five Miles almost *W.* from *Hust* is *Kallo*, a small Place, fortified with 5 Bastions and a large Moat, standing upon a River of the same Name; it was surprized in 1703 by the Malecontents. 12. Twenty Five Miles *N. W.* from *Kallo* is *Tockay*, a strong Town and Citadel, seated on a marshy Plain; near this Place the *Imperialists* defeated, in 1703, the Malecontents. 13. Forty Miles *W.* from *Tockay* is *Erlaw*, seated on the small River *Agria*, which falls into the *Tey*, fifty Miles lower; the Malecontents, under Prince *Ragotzi*, mastered it in 1704. 14. Reckoning 32 Miles almost *S.* from *Tockay*, you come at *Debrezen*, surprized in 1703 by the Malecontents. 15. Thirty six Miles *S. b. E.* from *Debrezen* you make *Great Waradin*; this Place is strongly fortified with 3 Bastions, and a Ditch, watered from the River *Kester*, and with a strong Castle on the *E.* side, besides a sort of distinct Citadel: and 34 Miles *N. E.* of this Place is a strong Castle called *Somlyo*, or *Samlo*, formerly belonging to Prince *Ragotzi*, whose Party in 1703. retook it. 16. In the same County and upon the same Riv. with *Great Waradin* you have *Gyula*, 19 Miles more *S. b. W.* invested in 1703, by the Malecontents, under Count *Berezini*, but without success. 17. Twenty three Miles *S. E.* from *Hewecz* lies *Zalnock*, standing upon the Confluence of the *Zagawa* and the *Tey*; this is a very strong Place, well fortified and surrounded in a manner with the 2 Rivers: in 1703, the Malecontents mastered it.

The abovementioned Places are in the Higher *Hungary* now we come cross the *Danube*, and view the lower *Hungary*. 1. Twenty eight Miles *S. b. W.* from *Altenburgh* lies *Oedenburgh*, a Place of some Note, which was block'd up by the Malecontents in *January* 1704, but relieved by general *Heijler* the next *March*. 2. six Miles from *Oedenburg* is *Eysenstat*, a small Place, seized by the Malecontents, under Count *Caroli*, but, in *March* 1704, abandoned upon General *Heijler's* approach. And in the last mentioned Month 1704, the Malecontents, under Count *Caroli*, were routed by the imperial General *Heijler*, near *St. Niclas*, standing 25 Miles *E.* from *Gorz*. 3. Near the Town of *Raab*, which is 23

Miles W. from *Alienburgh*, lies a small Place called *St. Martins*, where 15000 Malecontents in June 1704 lay encamp'd. 4. Nine Miles S. of *Kanywa* is *Kanischea*, one of the strongest Holds in these Parts; in February 1704, the Garrison of this Place made a vigorous Sally upon the Malecontents, upon which ensued an advantageous Skirmish. 5. Next the N.E. end of *Balaton* Lake stands *Vesprim*; the Hungarians possessed themselves of it in 1703, but in June 1704 'twas burnt by the Command of General *Heister*, the imperial General, as well as *Papa*, a Town that lies 18 Miles more N. upon a small River, called *Marchalt*: both these Towns having returned to the Emperor's Obedience but 2 Months before, and aggravated their Quarrel with a second Revolt. 6. *Alba Regalis*, alias *Stuhlweissenburg*, stands upon the River *Zwainz*; 43 Miles S. W. from *Buda*; this Town is well fortified on one side with 3 Bastions, and 2 other Works; on the other side 'tis naturally fortified with a Morass: It was heretofore famous for the Coronation and Interment of the Kings of *Hungary*, till it was taken by the *Turks* in 1543. The Imperialists retook it in 1602. In 1603, the *Turks* master'd it again; but in 1688 the Imperialists wrested it out of their Hands: in 1703 the Malecontents master'd it, but in April, 1704, 'twas reduced again by General *Heister*, and after a second Revolt the same General reduc'd it again the next June. 7. Thirty Miles E. & N. of *Bunskirchen* is *Siget* an important Fortress strongly fortified with a well built Castle, besides 3 Walls, and as many Ditches; and seated in a Morass upon the River *Alma*: The Malecontents, in 1704, endeavour'd to surprize it, but were vigorously repulsed. 8. *Mihatz* a small Place about a League off the *Danube*, by which the Hungarian Malecontents first appeared in 1703.

As there's nothing wanting to complicate our Account of the Seat of the present War in *Hungary*, but a short View of the eastern Frontiers of *Austria* the Lower, take them as follow. 1. Four Miles E. from *Vienna*, on the S. side of the *Danube* is *New-baw*, a small Place, where the Emperor's wild Beasts are kept, that was insulted, June 1704, by the Malecontents. 2. Ten Miles E. & S. from *Vienna*, we have *Schwechat*, a small Place upon a River, called *Incespach*.

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The Seat of the War in Hungary. 77

at present in the Hands of the Malecontents. 3. Twenty Miles E. or Eberstorf there's a Town called Haynberg, whose lying near the Frontiers of Hungary occasions its being frequently disturbed by the Excursions of the Malecontents. But now they are much daunted at the news of the great Victory won by the forces of the Allies over the French and Bavarians at Bleinheim, which struck such a Consternation among them, that the Field Marshal General Heiser, who lay encamp'd with the imperial Army near Schwartz, took several Troops of the Malecontents that had dispersed themselves about that part of the Country. He also ravaged the Island of Javarin with fire and sword, to punish the Inhabitants for their Infidelity in declaring a second time for the Malecontents; but at present forbore further Hostilities till the Issue be known of the Conferences between the chief Leaders of the Malecontents and the Arch bishop of Colocza, on the last Declaration of the Emperor; which offers an Accommodation of Peace upon very honourable Terms: yet Prince Ragotski rather than agree with the Emperor desired Succours and Protection from the Grand Signior, promising to pay him Tribute in case he will put him into Possession of the Principality of Transylvania; but the Sultan utterly rejected his Proposals; who is resolved on observing the Treaty of Peace concluded by his Predecessor with the Emperor at Carlowitz.

The Town and Castle of Neutra, which Count Berezeni had block'd up a long time, have been obliged to surrender to him for want of Provisions, but the Garrison artickled to be conducted safe to Presburg; since which, the said Count has block'd up Neuhensel, in hopes to reduce it likewise by Famine. However, the taking of Neutra, and Liberty of ravaging the Country from thence to Neuhensel, which is 18 Miles from the former Place, did not so much incourage the Hungarians, but their Parties still fled upon the approach of the Imperialists wherever they appeared, especially at St. Gotthard; before which Castle General Palffy, Ban of Croatia, appearing with a Body of Troops, 600 Malecontents, who had been a considerable time possess'd of that important Post, for it is the Key of the Province of

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Stiria, offer'd immediately to surrender on Terms; but the General refusing to receive them otherwise than at Discretion, they abandon'd the Castle in the Night, and escap'd into a Neighbouring Wood; which being discover'd the next Morning, the General took Possession of the Place, and put a Garrison of 900 Men into it, under the Command of Colonell *Dewend*, which done, he order'd the Count of *Heberstein*, to march immediately with 4000 Men, *Germans*, *Croatians*, and *Rascians*, to reinforce the Body of Troops commanded by General *Heisler*, who continued in his former Camp, near *Scharvats*; from whence, as soon as he had receiv'd this Reinforcement, he decamp'd, and march'd towards *Papa*; with design to Attack Count *Caroli*, who was posted in the Neighbourhood of that Place with 5000 Men; but the said Count *Caroli* retreated towards *Simonturna*, and in his Retreat part of his Men abandon'd him, and retir'd to their Homes: Moreover, a Detachment of 400 Men, in the Garrison at *Gran*, attack'd a Body of 1200 Malecontents that were intrench'd near *Kisit-Jermith*, and that with so great success, that after a weak Resistance, the latter fled with the loss of 200 Men kill'd. But about the middle of *September*, 1704, a Cessation of all Acts of Hostility was Publish'd at *Presburgh*, and other Frontiers, which is to be continu'd for the rest of that Month; during which time it is hoped a Treaty with the Malecontents will be concluded, or at least in a great forwardness; for the *Sieur Sirmay* (who was dispatch'd from *Vienna* a few Days ago, to the Arch-bishop of *Colocza*, with some new Proposals tending to facilitate the Accomodation with the Malecontents) has sent Advice to the Imperial Court, that Count *Berezeni* seems very well dispos'd to the Emperor's Offers.

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CHAP. V.

The Seat of the present War in PORTUGAL.

THE Kingdom of *Portugal*, properly a Part of *Spain*, is bounded on the N. with *Gallecia* in *Spain*; on the W. with the Western Ocean; on the S. with the same; and on the E. with *Andalousta Extremadura*; and *Lem* in *Spain*. It lies on the Sea-Coast, from N. to S. 360. Miles, being in breadth from E. to W. 135. and in some Places but 80. and 60. Miles.

The King hereof, *Peter II.* has now enter'd into a Confederacy for setting *Charles III.* upon the Throne of *Spain*, in Opposition to the Duke of *Anjou*; who has lately reviv'd the old Title assum'd by the Kings of *Spain*, when *Portugal* was under their Jurisdiction, viz. *Hispaniarum, & Indiarum Rex.*

The chief Rivers in *Portugal* are, the *Minho*; the *Duero*; the *Guadiana*, and the *Taio*, or *Tagus*, a celebrated River. It rises upon the Confines of new *Castile* and *Aragon*, passes by *Toledo* and *Alcantara* in *Spain*, and entering the Kingdom of *Portugal*, runs through it from E. to W. bending a little to the S. and after having visited *Lisbon*, terminates in the *Atlantick Ocean*, with a Mouth that's two Spanish Leagues broad.

The Order and Distances of the best Towns, are as follows. The chief Town of *Portugal* is *Lisbon*, the Royal Seat of the Portuguese Kings, and an Arch-bishop's See, made by *Boniface IX.* It stands upon the N. side of the *Taio*, where it makes a large safe and convenient Harbour, two Leagues E. from

80 *The Seat of the War in Portugal.*

E. from the Ocean, and gives it an opportunity of carrying on a very great Trade. *Lisbon* is a Fair, Rich, Populous and large City, built upon shelving ground, which makes the Streets uneven and steep, and unfit for Coaches. Upon the Levell at the bottom of the Hill, stands the King's Palace, facing the Port, which is nobly adorn'd with several Master-pieces of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. The adjacent Country affords a very Pleasant Prospect, being adorn'd with many Villages and Country-seats, and beautified with Vine yards, and Orchards of Orange and Lemon-Trees: *Lisbon* was taken from the Moors, by *Alphonso II.* of Spain, in 792; and *Alphonso I.* of Portugal, took it from them in 1148. In 1584 *John* King of Castile laid Siege to it without Success.

Seventy Miles E. b. N. from *Coimbra* is *Gundi*, a City that rose from the Ruines of the ancient *Igedia*, and an Episcopal See under the Archbishop of Braga, as well as the head Town of a Territory of the same Name in the Province of *Tras los Montes*: It stands near the Head of the River *Mondego*, by the Confines of *Leon* in Spain, being but 33 Miles W. of *Ciudad Rodrigo* in that Kingdom; it is now the Place appointed for the general Rendezvous of the confederate Army, under *Charles III.* of Spain. Sixteen Miles W. of *Castel Mendo* is *Almeida*, a Portuguese Frontier towards the Kingdom of *Leon* in Spain, near which there happened a sharp Engagement, between the Spaniards and Portuguese in 1663; at present 'tis the Rendezvous of the Confederate Troops design'd for the Siege of *Ciudad Rodrigo* in *Leon* of Spain. Twelve Miles S—b—W from *Castel Branc* is *Villha Velha*, a small Place on the N. side of the *Tago*, in the Province of *Extremadura* in Portugal, just by the Frontiers of the Spanish *Extremadura*; 'twas to this place that the Duke of *Angu* retired in May, 1704, after the Action at *Sovereira Formosa* between two Battalions, and part of his Army. Twenty Eight Miles E. of *Obedos* lies *Santarem* upon the River *Tago* the head Town of a County of the same Name, seated on a rising Ground, 42 Miles N. b. E. from *Lisbon*; 'twas anciently call'd in Latin, *Scalabis*, or *Julianum Præsidium*, and is said to take its modern Name from one St. *Jrene* a Virgin, that was drown'd at *Tomar*, whole

Body was thrown out by the *Taio* at this Place, and here Interr'd. 'Tis a pretty large Town, and a Town of some Note. 'Twas here that the King of *Portugal* carry'd for *Charles III.* King of *Spain*, in *May*, 1704, in order to a joynt Expedition into *Spain* Seven Miles *N. b. W.* from *Alegzette* stands *Portalegre* an Episcopal See, under the Arch-bishop of *Evora*, and a pretty large Town, well fortify'd, standing near the Head of the River *Soura* on one hand, and that of the *Avis* on the other, just by the Borders of the *Spanish Extremadura*, 13 Miles *W. b. N.* from *Albuquerque* in *Spain*, and ninty six almost *E.* from *Lisbon*: This Town was taken by the Duke of *Anjou* in 1704. Six miles *N. b. E.* from *Portalegre* is *Mauaon*, a small Frontier Town near the Borders of the *Spanish Extremadura*; and three Miles *N.* of that *Castel de Vide*, another small Frontier taken by the Duke of *Anjou*, in 1704.

A League below *Lisbon*, we meet with *Belem*, a sort of a Fort upon the River, with a little Town, where the King's and Queen's of *Portugal* are buried, and their Tombs are to be seen in a Church lin'd all over with Marble: near to *Belem* there's a Tower, upon which are planted a good Number of Cannon, and over against it another little Fort, which, in Conjunction, with the former, commands the Entry of the Port entirely. Nay, the River is lin'd with Forts on each side, all the way from *Belem* to the Sea; the most considerable of which is that call'd *St. Catherine*, at the Mouth of the River, opposite to one on the other side, call'd *The Wooden Fort*, because it stands on Piles in the Sea.

The Heats having been insupportable in *Portugal*, the Troops have been forc'd to lie in Quarters of Refreshment; so that there have been no very considerable Actions done as yet; the last Account which we receiv'd from our Camp at *Alvantes*, which lies 26 Miles *S.* of *Saerzeira Formosa*, informs us there deserted to us only on this Side the *Tagus*, 14 or 20 Men a day, *Irish*, *Flemings*, or *Germans*, who assured us the Disertion from among the *French* was greater; tho' few of that Nation came to us; 'tis probable they either stole back into *France*, or were knock'd on the Head by the Country People. My Lord *Raby's* Regiment of Dragoons

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32 *The Seat of the War in Portugal.*

goons is here with Monsieur *Fagel*, who has under him between 4 and 5000 Men. The Duke of *Seomberg* is at *Exemys*, with six Regiments of *English* Foot and some *Portuguese*. The Marquess *das Minas*, was at *Pennamacor* with 12 or 14000 Men; and those that are commanded by Monsieur *Fagel*, were to march and joyn him; which accordingly they did.

Now in this Country the Time of Year draws on where in some considerable Action, will be performed on the Frontiers thereof, for the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*, being already arriv'd in their Camp near *Almedia*, and all their Forces, and the *English* and *Dutch* being joyn'd, it is certain that they will march into *Spain*. The Siege of *Ciudad Rodrigo* was holy discour'd of, but as the *English* Train of Artillery and Engineers continu'd some Days ago at *Alcantares*, it is believ'd their Majesties have resolv'd to march directly against the Forces of the Duke of *Anjou*, who are reduc'd to great Extremities, having receiv'd no Recruits nor any Cloaths from *France*. Their Diserters unanimously agree, that they are without Shoes and Stockings; and the miserable Condition they are in themselves when they came, render their Report altogether probable. Their Cavalry is likewise very bad, and almost unfit for Service, because they want Horse-shoes; which will seem strange to such as are not acquainted with the Condition of *Spain*. The Earl of *Galloway* General of the *English* Forces, was receiv'd with all imaginable Honour by the Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal*; and having carry'd but two or three Days at Court, he went directly for the Frontiers to review the *English* Forces, withal ordering all the Officers to be at their Posts in eight Days. Major General *Hauey*, having receiv'd Orders to take by Force all the Horses that he should have Occasion for, to remount his Regiment, upon paying a reasonable Price for the same, he was so diligent therein that he got in a few Days a sufficient Number, and is march'd for the Army; which diligence exceedingly mortified a great many Marchants, and others in the Interest of *France* and *Spain*, who had bought at a dear Rate the best Horses, on purpose to prevent the remounting of the *English* and *Dutch*. The *English* Foot

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under Lieutenant General Wyndham went to Serolico, 3 Leagues from Guarda. The Dragoons of my Lord Raby were on their March, and no other Troops then remain'd at Abrantes, but the Remains of the Regiments of *Stuart* and *Starbup*, being about 300 Men. The Admirante of *Castile* has formed a very fine Regiment out of the *Irish* and *Spanish* Deserters, so that the Confederate Army will consist of 34 Battalions, and 5000 Horse, without including the Forces in *Alentejo*, who are to be drawn together to make some Excursions on that side; where the *Spanish* Territories lie open to their Invasions, by reason of the March of the Marquis de *Villadarias* towards *Gibraltar*: The taking of which Place makes the *Spaniards* very uneasy; but as it proves a favourable Diversion to the Confederate, they will send 1500 or 2000 Men more to it, who lie ready at *Rio*, not only to put the Place into a better Posture of Defence, but also to enable the Landgrave of *Hesse-Darmstat* to form a small flying Camp on that side, which may oblige the Duke of *Anjou* to send a greater Detachment that way. The Admirant of *Castile*, attends the King into the Field, having a magnificent Equipage; which Grandee is confident of an Insurrection in *Castile*, where he has his Friends and Relations, as soon as our Army is march'd into *Spain*. The Advantage obtain'd by the Confederate Fleet, occasion'd great Joy in this Country; especially on the Frontiers where they had been inform'd by the *Spaniards*, that the Count *Troubouse* had obtain'd a most compleat Victory over the Allies; for all the *French* and *Spanish* Commanders were forced to amuse the People with strange Stories, to keep them from revolting, and that so much Care is taken to conceal the Advantages of the Confederates, that they know nothing of the Turn of Affairs in *Germany*, which has mightily elevated the *Portuguese*.

CHAP. VI.

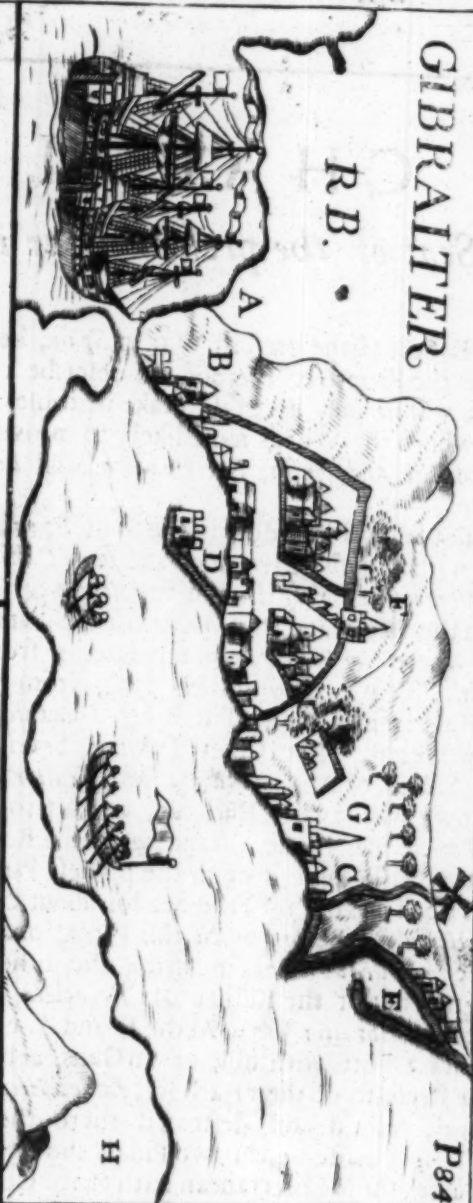
The Seat of the present War in Spain.

THE Seat of the present War in *Spain*, being as yet but on the Frontiers thereof, to describe a View of that Seat, it will be only needful to take in those Provinces of *Spain*, where the War is most likely to prove the hottest; and those are *Andalusia*, *Extremadura*, and *Leon*, of which in Order.

Andalusia, is a Kingdom in the S. of Spain, bounded on the N. with Spanish *Extremadura* and new *Castile*; on the W. with *Alentejo* in Portugal, and the Atlantick Ocean; on the S. with the Ocean and the Mediterranean; and Portugal to the W. where the River *Anas* separates it from *Algarve* in Portugal, being 286 Miles long from E. to W. and 140 broad from N. to S. The River *Guadalquivir* divides it into two Parts. The Chief Town is *Seville*. Forty two Miles, S. b. N. of *Medina Sidonia* lies *Gibraltar*, a little Fortified Town with a large Harbour, and a strong Castle in the *Streights* of that Name; standing upon a Rock in the *Peninsula*, the Castle placed upon the highest Part of the Rock, which Rock juts out into the Sea for about two Miles, and is call'd *Hercules's Pillar*, or *Ne plus Ultra*, over against *Abyla*, or *La Sierra de las Monas* in *Africa*, the other Pillar. This City grew out of the Ruines of *Heracleia*, four Miles off, now call'd *Gibraltar Vieja*. At the E. and W. end, next the Sea, there are 2 Forts with nine or ten Guns each. Notwithstanding the strength of their Harbour, *James Heemskirk* the Dutch Admiral, enter'd and destroy'd there the Spanish Fleet. The *Streight* made by the two Pillars abovementioned is the only out-let the Mediterranean hath to the Ocean, and is certainly the most famous and most anciently known *Streight* in

GIBRAALTER

R.B.



P84

A The Neck of Land where the Prince of
Hesse Darmstadt Landed with the
Marines and Soldiers
B Porta de la Mar or the Sea Gate
C Porta de la Sierra or the Land Gate

D The old Mould
E The new Mould
F The old ruined Castle
G St Johns Church
H Upses Hill on the Barbary Coast

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the whole World. 'Tis reckon'd to be twelve Miles over, and twenty long. This important Place is now took by Sr. George Rook, and will be of considerable advantage to Charles King of Spain; an Account of which taking is as follows.

The 17th of July, 1704, the Fleet being then about 7 Leagues to the Eastward of Tetuan, a Council of War was held on Board the *Royal Cathedra*, wherein it was resolv'd to make a sudden attempt upon *Gibraltar*; and accordingly the Fleet say'd thither; and the rest got into that Bay, and at three a Clock in the Afternoon, the Marines *English* and *Dutch*, to the Number of 1800, with the Prince of Hesse at the Head of them, were put on shore on the Neck of the Land to the Northward of the Town, to cut off any Communication with the Country; his Highness, having posted his Men there, sent a Summons to the Governour to surrender the Place for the service of his Catholick Majesty, which he reject'd with great obstinacy, the Admiral on the 22 in the Morning gave orders, that the Ships which had been appointed to cannonade the Town under the Command of Rear Admiral *Bing* and Rear Admiral *Vanderdussen*, as also those that were to batter the *South-Mole Head*, commanded by Captain *Hicks* of the *Yarmouth*, should range themselves accordingly; but the Wind being contrary, they could not possibly get into their places till the Day was spent: In the meantime, to amuse the Enemy, Captain *Whitaker* was sent in with some Boats, who burnt a *French* Privateer of 12 Guns at the old Mold. The 23d soon after break of day, the Ships being placed, the Admiral gave the Signal for beginning the Cannonade, which was performed with great fury, above 15000 Shot being made in 5 or 6 hours time against the Town, insomuch that the Enemy were soon beat from their Guns, especially at the *South-Mold-Head*; whereupon the Admiral, considering, that by gaining that Fortification they should of consequence reduce the Town, order'd Captain *Whitaker* with all the Boats arm'd, to endeavour to possess himself of it, which was performed with great Expedition; but Captain *Hicks*, and Captain *J. Mager*, who lay next the Mole, had pull'd on shore with their

their Pinnaces, and some other Boats, before the rest could come up; whereupon the Enemy sprung a Mine, that blew up the Fortifications upon the Mole, killed 2 Lieutenants and about 40 Men, and wounded about 60: However our Men kept possession of the great Platform, which they had made themselves Masters of; and Captain Whitaker landing with the rest of the Seamen, which had been ordered upon this Service, they advanced and took a Redoubt or small Bastion, halfe way between the Mold and the Town, and possessed themselves of many of the Enemies Cannon. The Admiral then sent in a Letter to the Governour, and at the same time a Message to the Prince of Hesse, to send him a peremptory Summons, which his Highness did accordingly; And on the 24th in the Morning, the Governour desiring to capitulate, Hostages were exchanged, and the Capitulation being concluded, the Prince march'd into the Town in the Evening, and took Possession of the Land, North Mold Gates, and the Out-works. The Articles are in Substance as follow.

I. That the Garrison, Officers and Soldiers may depart with their necessary Arms, and Baggage; and the Officers and other Gentlemen of the Town, may also carry their Horses with them; they may likewise have what Boats they shall have occasion for.

II. That they may take out of the Garrison 3 Pieces of Brass Cannon of different weight, with 12 Charges of Powder and Ball.

III. That they take the Provisions of Bread, Wine, and Flesh for six days March.

IV. That none of the Officers Baggage be search'd, altho' it be carried out in Chests or Trunks; that the Garrison depart in three days, and such of their necessaries as they cannot convey out with conveniency, may remain in the Garrison, and be afterwards sent for; and that they shall have the Liberty to make use of some Carts.

V. That

V. That such Inhabitants and Soldiers, and Officers of the Town, as are willing to remain there, shall have the same Privilege they enjoy'd in the time of Charles II. And their Religion and Tribunals shall remain untouch'd, upon Condition, That they take an Oath of Fidelity to King Charles III. as their lawful King and Master.

VI. That they shall discover all their Magazines of Powder, and other Ammunition, or Provisions, and Arms that may be in the City.

VII. That all the French and Subjects of the French King are excluded from any part of these Capitulations, and all their Effects shall remain at our Disposal, and their Persons Prisoners of War.

This Town is extremely strong, and had 100 Guns all facing the Sea, and the two narrow passes to the Land, and was well supplied with Ammunition. The Officers who have viewed the Fortifications affirm, there never was such an Attack as the Seamen made, for that 50 Men might have defended those Works against Thousands. Ever since our coming to the Bay, great numbers of Spaniards appear'd on the Hills, but none of them have thought fit to advance towards us.

Coursing 52 Miles North West, from Gibraltar, we arrive at the Town of Cadix, in an Island of the same Name. This Island which was formerly much greater, is now 12 Miles long from East to West, and is joyn'd to the Coast of Andalusia by a Bridge: The Gulf or Bay made by this Island is 12 Leagues in Circuit, and two broad, and is defended by several Forts, the most considerable of which are the Punta, at the Matagorda Fort, where the Entry contracts itself, and against which the Confederate Army rais'd a Battery in 1702, but with no success. There are several Ports in the Bay, but of them the City of Cadix is most frequented, being likewise the Rendezvous for the Gallies and Gallcons to go or come from the Indies. The Port call'd St. Mary's Port is likewise much frequented, and many of the Gentry

Gentry and rich Merchants live there : This Port was taken and plunder'd by the Confederate Army in 1702 ; as also *Rotta*, which lies a little farther out toward the Sea.

Having concluded our Account of *Andalusia*, the Northern side thereof is closed by *Extremadura* in Spain, so call'd as being *Extrema Duris*, which is bounded on the North with the Kingdom of *Leon* ; on the West with *Alenteio* in Portugal, on the South with *Andalusia* ; and on the East with *New Castile*. It contains part of the old *Lusitania* and *Betulia*, being computed to be 194 Miles long, from North to South, and 120 broad from East to West. The Rivers *Tago* and *Guadiana* divide it into three Parts, viz. 1. *Tras los Tornos* 2. *Entre Tago e Guadiana* : 3. *Tras los Guadiana*. The chief Town of the whole is *Badajos*, 22 Miles North from *Xerez de Badajos* ; it is a large and well fortified Town, with a Castle to it, standing on the River *Guadiana*, over which it has a Bridge, hard by the Borders of *Alenteio* in Portugal, and 9 Miles of *Elvas*, the Portuguese Frontier. South of *Badajos*, upon the Spanish Frontier in this Province, we have *Valverde* 7 Miles off ; then 12 Miles S. of that *Alconchel*, a Frontier Castle, standing upon a small River called *Alcaraque*, that repairs Westward to the *Guadiana* ; then 12 Miles S. of *Alconchel* is *Aronche*, a small Spanish Frontier. 16 Miles N. W. of *Coria* is *Fuente Ginaldo*, a small Spanish Frontier, lately fortified by the *Spaniards*, who had lodged their Corn and Cattle there, when the Portuguese, under the Conduct of the Marquess *das Minas*, took it in June 1704.

Taking leave of *Extremadura*, we enter the Kingdom of *Leon*, which is bounded on the N. by *Asturia* ; on the W. by *Gallecia* and Portugal, on the S. with the Spanish *Extremadura* ; and on the E. with old *Castile* ; being 169 Miles long from N. to S. and 110 broad from E. to W. The Country is mountainous, especially in the Northern Parts ; but some Places produce good increase of Corn.

In order to view the Towns of *Leon*, we set out from the Northern Borders of *Extremadura*, and the first we meet of any Note is *Ciudad Rodrigo* 42 miles N. from *Coria* ; it stands upon the River *Tago*, by the Borders of Portugal, and is supposed to have been built

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built in the Time of Ferdinand, King of Leon, in 1170, by one Count Roderick, from whom it took the Name of Rodrigo 9 Miles E. b. N. of Ciudad Rodrigo you have St. del Rio. 15 Miles E. b. N. of S. grada is Alva de Tormes, a City of some Note, standing on the N. Bank of the River Tormes, or Sal. manca, which rises in the N. E. Confines of the Spanish Extremadura. 20 Miles N. W. of Alva des Tormes stands Salamanca, on the same River, a pretty large, but ill built, Town, seated on 3 little Hills; most of the Buildings of which are ruinous, except the Churches, Colleges and Monasteries. King Ferdinand of Castile translated the University of Palencia hither in 1239, since which Time the University has been much considered among Schoolmen; and the Provisions made for the Professors are very large. Salamanca is a Bishop's See, under the Archbishop of Compostella. Two Miles S. of Salamanca is Aldea Tegelne, and 5 Miles S. E. of it you have Aldea Luerga, upon the River Tormes; 15 Miles E. b. S. of the last is la Ventosa; 6 miles N. E. of that la Villorias; 15 miles N. E. of Villorias is Corita; 4 miles N. W. of Corita is Cantala Pietra; 14 Miles W. of the last Pejugua; 8 mile W. of Pejugua is Morisco; 20 Miles W. of that Ribas, upon the River de Tormes below Salamanca; 9 Miles S. from the last La Bibeda; 18 Miles S. E. of that Calcadella; 33 Miles W. of Calcadella is St. Felices de Hinojosa; 6 Miles N. of this La Hinojosa; then Sencelle, Vilvestre, and Missico; the first 3, the second 6, and the third 12 Miles N. from La Hinojosa. These are all (from Salamanca) small Places of no Note; but in regard they lie near the Frontiers of Portugal, and that upon the side which is likely to prove the hottest Scene of Action, we thought it not improper to mention their Names and Distances tho' we have no other Comment to add.

Nineteen miles N.E. of Medina del Rio Seca is Palencia; it stands in a Plain, on the River Carion, which a little below falls into the Pisuerga, and so to the Douro: This City was ruin'd in the Time of the Moors, but repair'd by King Sancho, in 1032 Twenty six miles S. of Palencia stands Simancas, a pretty large City upon the Confluence of the Pisuerga and the Douro, over against Valladolid in old Castile.

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Twenty three Miles W. of *Samancas* is *Toro*, a little decay'd City upon the *Douro*. Twenty three Miles N. E. of *Astorga* is *Leon* a Bishop's See, acknowledging no Metropolitan but the Pope; being the Capital City of *Leon*, ever since 658: It stands at the bottom of a Hill, by the Head of the River *Esca*, and the S. Frontiers of *Asturia*: 'tis said to be built under *Trajan*, by the Soldiers of the Seventh Legion: In fine, 'tis a very large, but no populous City, and is adorn'd with one of the most beautiful Cathedrals in Spain. 'Twas recover'd from the Moors in 722, but in 985 the Moors took it again, after a Years Siege, and put all the Christians within it to the Sword.

CH A P. VII.

The Seat of the present War in POLAND.

Poland, properly so called, is divided into the greater and lesser; the greater is conterminated to Germany; the lesser to Moravia, Hungary, and Russia: The chief Towns in greater Poland are; 1. *Posen*, a City with an excellent Castle 43 Miles North West of *Kalisz*. 2. *Gnisen*, a large and strong City, in the Palatinate of *Kalisz*; an Archbishoprick, and once the Royal Seat; it now stands nine Miles almost North of *Breslaw*, 125 South of *Dantzick*, 135 West of *Warsaw*, and 160 North West of *Cracow*. 3. *Kalisz*, a City standing on the River *Pesna*, 135 Miles North West of *Cracow*, and 135 West of *Warsaw*. 4. *Plosko*, a small City and Castle, standing on the River *Weissa*, 20 Miles South East of *Wladislaw*, and 60 almost West of *Warsaw*: It is a Bishop's See, and famous for the judicial Conventions of the Poles. 5. *Wladislaw*, is 80 Miles almost West of *Warsaw*, the Metropolis of the Province of *Cujavia*.

The chief Towns of lesser Poland are, 1. *Cracow*, 140 Miles North of *Buda* in Hungary; it stands upon the River *Weissel*, from whence *Frederick Augustus* (who upon adhering to the Church of Rome, was elected King thereof in 1697) was forced to retire to make way for the victorious

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The Star of the Wars in Poland

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1. The first of the above-mentioned points is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the results of the investigation conducted by the United States Customs Service in 1964 concerning the alleged export of certain types of electronic equipment from the United States to the Soviet Union.

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arms of the King of Sweden; as he did also from *Warsaw*, a great, fine, and populous City, standing too upon the River *Weissel*, 154 Miles almost North East of *Cracow*. 2. *Lublin*, a neat, populous City and Castle, standing in the Palatinate of *Lublin*, on the River *Bzłoz*, 55 Miles North of *Sandomir*. 3. *Sandomir*, 100 Miles South of *Warsaw*, stands on a Hill by the River *Weissel* and *Sanus*, where the thron'd King of *Poland*, in July 1704. continu'd with his Army. In lesser *Poland*, in the Palatinate of *Cracow*, stands *Blaw*, a Castle of some considerable strength, 48 miles North East of *Cracow*.

A great Part of this elective Kingdom is the Duchy of *Lithuania*, which had formerly their own Princes, illustrious by the Title of Great Duke, untill *Jagello* in 1386, being elected King of *Poland*, adjoynd the Dukedom of *Lithuania* to the Polish Kingdom. This is the vastest Region of the whole Kingdom, but very full of Marshes and dark with woods, being in length between the Rivers *Pelotta* and *Warsaw* 260 German Miles, and in breadth between the Rivers *Chronus* and *Borysthene* 80 German Miles.

The chief Towns of *Lithuania* are, 1. *Vilna*, a very large and rich City, in the Palatinate of *Wilna*; it is a Bishoprick standing on the River *Wilna*, 24 Miles North East of *Warsaw*. 2. *Novogrod*, the Metropolis of the Palatinate of *Novogrod*, standing ten Miles off the River *Nicom*, and 40 Miles South of *Wilna*. 3. *Kiew* or *Kief*, a great and famous (now declining) City and strong Castle, the Metropolis of the Province of *Ukraine*, and a Bishoprick under the arch-bishoprick of *Lemberg*, subject to the *Russians*, who have it by Mortgage: It stands on the River *Nieper*, 430 Miles E. of *Warsaw*. 4. *Kaniw*, a strong Town, in the Province of *Ukraine*, subject to the *Cossacks*; it stands on the River *Nieper*, 56 Miles almost S. of *Kiow*. 5. Eighty two Miles E. of *Kiow* stands *Czyrkassia* a strong Town in the Province of *Ukraine* on the River *Nieper*.

Other Towns of Note in this Kingdom are, 1. *Czenstawa* in the Province of lesser *Poland*, and Palatinate of *Cracow*; it stands on the River *Warta* 60 Miles N. W. of *Cracow*. 2. *Czerkso* in the Dukedom of *Mosovia*, the Metropolis of the Palatinate of *Czerkso*; it stands on the

92 *The Seat of the War in Poland.*

River *Weissel*, 24 Miles S. E. of *Warsaw*. 3. *Caminiec* a wonderful strong City, which is the Metropolis of *Podolia* in the Palatinate of *Kumnieck*; it is a Bishoprick under the Arch-Bishop of *Lemberg*, taken by the *Turks* in 1679; it stands on a Mountain by the River *Smotzyck*, near the *Nießer* and Borders of *Moldavia*, 290 Miles S. E. of *Warsaw*. 4. *Knyssen* a pleasant Town in the Duchy of *Masovia* and Province of *Polchia*, standing 28 Miles S. of *Augustow*. 5. *Augustow*, a very strong City in the Duchy of *Masovia* and Palatinate of *Bielzyen*; it stands on the River *Nemna*, 140 Miles N. of *Warsaw*. 6. *Polock* a City in the Province and Duchy of *Lithuania*, the Metropolis of the Palatinate of *Polock*, standing on the Rivers *Dwina*, and *Polotta*, 120 Miles S. of *Pleskow* in *Russia*. 7. *Rava* the Metropolis of the Palatinate of *Rawa*, standing 62 Miles almost W. of *Warsaw*. 8. *Sirad* a City which is the Metropolis of the Palatinate of *Siradia*, standing on the River *Warta*, 100 Miles N. W. of *Cracow*. 9. *Wilkomers* a Town in the Duchy of *Lithuania*, standing on the River *Swieta*, 35 Miles N. of *Troki*; which is another City in the same Duchy standing on a Lake, upon the River *Bressa*, 22 Miles W. of *Milna*.

The Revolutions of this Kingdom have been very stupendous ever since the Death of *John Sobieski*, and *Frederick* Election to the same; Whose unjust raising War on *Charles XII* King of *Sweden*, so far incited that injur'd Prince, to drive him, by Force of Arms almost from his Territories to his own Country, which has felt the sad Calamities of War, ever since his sitting on the Throne; and through his rash Undertaking with the *Czar*, has left the Crown in a manner, for the King of *Sweden* is resolv'd not to return back to his Country, till he has dethron'd him, which is almost effected, as you may see by the last News from thence, which is as follows.

The King of *Sweden* marching towards *Warsaw* arrived at that City the 7th of *July* 1764; and having taken Resolution to use his Interest to get the Palatin of *Poznan* elected King of *Poland*; and gained most of the Confederates to comply with his Intentions; they proceeded to the Election the 12th, and chose the said Palatin King, by the Name of *Stanislaus* the First.

The Seat of the War in Poland. 93

The said 12th of July, being the day fixed for the Election of a new King, the Bishop of *Posnania*, the Castellans of *Bresz*, *avia*, *Radz*, *rus*, *Czeresk*, and *Inowl*, *claw*, with some of the Nobility, went to the *Kolo* (or usual place of Election,) three in the Afternoon. First they heard the complaint of the Deputies, which had been sent from the Earl's House to the Cardinal Primate, to invite him to assist at the Election; they said, his Eminency excused himself on the account of his Indisposition, and that he desired the Election might be put off till the 14th. This answer put them into a great Ferment, however, they resolved to send Deputies once more to the Cardinal, the Palatins of *Posnania*, *Siradia*, *Lenciscia*, and *Podlachia*, as also to the great Castellan of *Pliske* to desire them to appear in the Field of Election; but this Deputation was as fruitless as the other. The Cardinal insisted on proroguing the Election; so did the Great General who happened that day to be at his Eminency's Palace; and they persisted upon that Condition to repair to the Assembly. The Palatin of *Lenciscia* and Castellan of *Pliske*, expressed themselves to the same purpose; the Palatine of *Siradia* and *Podlachia* excused themselves on the account of Indisposition, but said they would approve of all that should be done: The Palatin of *Posnania* only went to the Field. Report thereof being made, the Bishop of *Posnania* desired the Assembly to have no regard to those who were absent, nor to the opinion of those Senators who would have Prince James *Sbiejski* chosen, because, he said, his Detention hindered his repairing to the Confederates. Hereupon a Cry began of *Long live the Palatin of Posnania*; but on a sudden another Cry was heard, which was made by the Deputies and Nobility of *Podlachia*, who offered to protest against that Election, and who could not be refused Liberty of speaking. Monsieur *Jerazalski* one of them, said, they would never consent to any Election, till the Treaty was concluded and signed with Sweden: That they would not hasten the Ruin of the Republick, nor suffer their Right of Opposition and Prevention to be changed into a Majority of Voices. Great Clamor was rais'd against them, and the Acclamations in favour of the Palatin

Palatin of *Poznań* were renew'd; but they cry'd out loud on t'other side, *we do not consent*. It was to no purpose to speak them fair, or to threaten them; they were intractable. In Conclusion after they had been told, that if they would not consent they might withdraw, the Bishop claim'd the Palatin of *Poznań* three times: But those who were against it, persisted in their Opposition, and both cry'd out they would by no means have him to be the King, and leaving the Field Monsieur *Jezakowski* said to the Bishop and his Adherents, *You have chosen your selves a King of Great Poland, but not the less Poland, nor of the Duchy of Lithuania*; after they were gone, Pistols and Muskets were fir'd, Caps were thrown up, and the Fields rung with Shouts of *Long live King Stanislaus*; (the Name of the new Elect.) The Palatin was conducted to the Cathedral of *Warsaw*; where *Te Deum* was sung, and he was conducted back with Ceremony. The Swedish Souldiers made a triple Discharge of their small Arms; 300 Swedish Foot and 100 Horse, stood within 100 Paces of the King; during the Election, they had a great many Officers with them, and 'tis said the King of Sweden was in Person among them. General *Horn*, and Monsieur *Wachsliger* were very busie during the Assembly: being continually whispering to the Deputies in the Ear, imploying Intreaties, Promises and Threatenings, to oblige them to make an end the Day.

Before the Election, these two Swedish Commissioners presented a Memorial to the Confederates, containing in substance, that the King their Master wonder'd very much at their giving so little Credit to his Promises and making new Demands of him every day. That when they had choos'd a new King, he would treat with them and the Republick, and would engage to maintain him against all his Enemies; but that, if they continued to go on in the manner they had done hitherto, which had been as less prejudicial to themselves than to him, they ought not to be surpriz'd if he should retract all his Promises, and take other Measures; thus the Confederates found themselves under a Necessity of proceeding in this new Election, which had an Issue different from the Intentions of the Cardinals

land. cry'd out to no purpose were intended, that it should be the Bishop's But those men, and bold to be the like said to themselves a King of the Danes and Muscovites, the Fields the Name of the Cathedral was conducted soldiers made Swedish Forces of the King Officers was Person among were very ally whispering ties, Promises an end the

The next Advices (which came by the way of Hamburg; but have not yet been confirmed) assur'd us, that the Cardinal Primate, the great General of the Crown Army, and other Senators and Waywods who were not present at the new Election, have own'd Stanislaus the First for King of Poland, congratulated him thereupon, and conducted him to the Royal Palace. The King of Sweden hath likewise congratulated him by a Letter, and hath had a Personal conference with him, and promis'd him Assistance of Men and Money. The Ceremony of Coronation will shortly be performed, and a new Crown is making on purpose. Both the Princes of Lubomirski, and two of the chief Officers of the Crown, are come to Orzwoth near Warsaw, with 7000 men to serve the new King. The Swedish Army were then marching towards Sendomir.

As for King Augustus of Poland, it appears from all the Advices he continued with his Army at Sendomir: The Succours he expected from Muscovy, and the 18000 Saxons from his Electorate have not yet joyn'd him. The Princes of the House of Saphien, design'd to form a Confederacy in Lithuania against him; and to that end, invited the Nobility of that Country to meet them at Rozan, and afterwards at Janiski; but they were driven from both those Places, and obliged to retire into Courland, by some Lithuanian Troops, commanded by Prince Weisnowiski.

But

But the dispute between *Augustus* and the King of *Sweden* is not yet like to come to a Determination this Campaign: the Affairs of the former look much better, since putting the new King to the Rout, than heretofore: And several *Polish* Grandees fearing the Resentment of their exasperated Sovereign, they are fled with their Families to *Coninsburg*, a large City and celebrated Mart, with a Castle, in the Dukedom of *Prussia*, being the Metropolis of the parted *Ducal*, in the Province of *Samibia*; it is likewise a *Han* Town and an University, subject to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, now King of *Prussia*, who assumed that Title by the Name of *Frederick* the First, with the Consent of the Emperor in 1700, and has since been congratulated as such by most of the Princes of *Europe*: Amongst those that for shelter is the Lady of the pretended new King, whose Husband, it is believ'd, must take the same Sanctuary; *King Stanislaus* is pass'd the *Vistula* over the Bridge, and with him Prince *Alexander Sibielski*, the Castellan of *Cracow*, the under Chamberlain, and divers others, but it is not known what way they are gone.

General *Horn*, with a certain number of *Swedes*, the new King's Guards, a few Horse, and some *Cossacks*, resolv'd to defend the City and Castle of *Warsaw*, the Bishop of *Poznan* kept with him: Mean time King *Augustus* arriv'd the 31st of *August* 1704, at *Viardow*, in the Neighbourhood of this Place, and took up his Residence in the Palace of Prince *Radzewil*, while his Army invest'd the City on all sides. His Majesty caus'd General *Horn* to be summon'd to surrender to prevent the Ruin of the Town and Castle, which he was willing to preserve; but the General answer'd that he would defend himself to the last Extremity; after which finding the City was not tenable he retired into the Castle with his Troops, leaving the Horses behind wanting forage or Provender to keep them. Hereupon the City-Gates were open'd on the 3rd of the next Month *September*, in the Morning, and the King order'd 3000 of his Men to march into it; but strictly forbid to plunder or commit any Disorder, in Considerations of which the Magistrates promised to pay 20000 *Rix Dollars*. General *Brand*, who pass'd the *Vistula* the 31st, of *August*, with 5000 *Cossacks*, and 1000

King of Sweden, in his Campaign, since put to rest: And several of their exasperations to Coninsburgh Castle, in the midst of the party, likewise a Harlequin Duke of Brabant, that Title by the consent of the Electors, was translated as follows: those that the new King, who the great Marshal of the Kingdom had done the like. All the Effects the Confederates left behind them, either in their Houses, or had for greater Security put into Convents or Monasteries, were all seiz'd, but nothing belonging to other Persons was touch'd; and some soldiers beginning to grow licentious, and to fall to pillaging, his Majesty took speedy and effectual means to put a stop to it; and renew'd his former Orders by sound of Trumpet, forbidding all plundering on Pain of Death. The Swedish Soldiers, the new King's Guards, and the rest of the Garrison of the Castle march'd out unarm'd, but General Horn, a Major, and a Captain came out arm'd on Horse-back, the other Officers came out with their Arms likewise, but on Foot: and General Horn perceiving the King who saw them march out, he alighted from his Horse, and made four bows to his Majesty. They were carry'd some to the Cardinal Primate's Palace, and the rest to other Places; but the Bishop of *Posnania* being sick, stay'd behind in the Castle. The Castellans of *Wronolaw* and *Czers* obtain'd Pardon of the King. The Bishop of *Culm*, the Palatines of *Russia*, *Mazovia*, *Podolia*, the Castellans of *Raven*, *Camienieck*, the Vice-Chancellor, great Treasurer, and several other Persons of Quality were then with his Majesty. Prince *Alexander's* fine Horses and Equipages, and also the Bishop of *Posnania's*, with all their Effects, were seiz'd. Some Castellans and Cap-

tains of the new Kings' Party, were brought thither Prisoners.

King *Augustus* had with him at *Warsaw* above 2000 Men, *Saxons* and *Poles*; on the 8th of *September* he caus'd his Army to march from thence towards *Lemberg*, and the same Afternoon he left *Warsaw* himself attended by the Court; the Bishop of *Posnania*, tho' indispos'd, was obliged to follow the Court, and with him the two Sons of the Castellan of *Cracow*, General *Horn*, with the Swedish Officers. The Town of *Lemberg* (a neat and populous Place, with a noble Castle, standing in the Province of Great *Poland* and Palatinate of *Rava* on the River *Bzura*) and the Estate of the Cardinal Primate lying round it, were given up to be pillaged by the *Cossacks*; but they were expressly forbidden to kill or misuse the Inhabitants. There was a Bridge of Boats taken here, and carry'd to *Nowowor*, to be made use of by the *Muscovites* then moving that way. The King of *Sweden* at this time lay with his Army about *Zavickost*; but the King of *Poland* left some Parties about *Warsaw* to observe the Motions of the *Swedes* and to give him Intelligence if they offer'd to draw near that City.

But by later Advices received from *Russeland*, we are informed, the King of *Sweden* was there with his whole Army, in full march towards *Javarow*, a Place in the Province of *Russia-Rubra*, once famous for the Court Residence; at which when arrived, it was thought he would divide his Forces, in order to attack *Lemberg* and *Zamsc* at the same time; the first of these Places is the Metropolis of the Province of *Russia-rubra*, having two Castles, standing on the River *Pettew*, 120 Miles almost N. W. of *Caminitck*, 175 Miles E. of *Cracow*; and 10 S. E. of *Warsaw*; the latter a strong City in the same Province with the other, standing 24 Miles S. W. of *Ghelw*, 50 Miles E. of *Sandomir*, and 68 Miles N. W. of *Lemburg*. In the mean time the King of *Poland* went towards the Polish *Prussia* with a small Number of Troops, expecting to be followed in two or three Days by all his *Saxon* and *Muscovite* Forces, which were rendezvous at *Zag. ockzyu*.

A Geographical Table.

99

Now to make this *Gazetteer* compleat, we think fit, before we come to the Postscript, to insert the following Geographical Table, which at one Inspection shews the Names of the chief Cities, Towns, and Villages in Europe; where situated; to whom subject; with their true Longitude and Latitude, according to the best and most approved Maps.

<i>Names of Cities, Towns, & Villages.</i>	<i>Where situated.</i>	<i>To whom subject.</i>	<i>Long. D. M.</i>	<i>Lat. D. M.</i>
A Bbeville, c.	Fr.	K. of Fr.	21 00	59 00
Aberdeen, c.	Scot.	K. of Eng.	17 15	57 20
Adrianople, c.	Turk.	G. Sieg.	51 00	43 18
Agincourt, v.	L. C.	K. of Fr.	21 20	50 30
Almeria, c.	Sp.	K. of Sp.	15 20	37 5
Almiffa, t.	Tur.	G. S.	39 33	43 56
Altamont, t.	Ital.	K. of Sp.	38 25	39 40
Altemburgh, t.	Fr.	P. of Tr.	43 35	46 34
Alkirk, t.	Ger.	K. of Fr.	27 00	47 42
Amberg, c.	Ger.	D. of Ba.	32 8	49 26
Ambois, t.	Fr.	K. of Sp.	19 40	47 23
Amiens, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	21 26	49 54
Amsterdam, c.	Hol.	St. H.	20 00	52 20
Ancona, c.	Ital.	Pope.	35 20	43 26
Audernach, t.	Ger.	L. Col.	26 53	50 27
Anduxar, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	13 25	37 56
Augersburgh, c.	Pol.	D. Br.	43 20	54 2
Augermond, c.	Ger.	D. New.	26 10	51 24
Ansto, c.	Nor.	K. Den.	29 00	60 43
Antequera, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	12 35	36 54
Antibe, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	26 45	43 15
Antivari, c.	Tur.	G. S.	41 32	42 15
Antwerp, t.	L. C.	K. Sp.	23 36	51 16
Apenrade, c.	Den.	D. Slef	29 7	55 26
Apenzel, t.	Switz.	St. Switz.	29 22	46 57
Aquino, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	35 47	41 35
Aquilla, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	35 32	42 18
Arbon, t.	Ger.	Emp.	29 18	47 13
	O 2			Archangel,

Archangel, c.	Rus.	Cz.	65	10	64
Aremberg, c.	Ger.	E. Col.	26	20	50
Arezzo, c.	Ital.	D. Flo.	33	7	43
Arhusen, c.	Den.	K. Den.	29	48	56
Arles, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	33	38	43
Ascoli, c.	Ital.	Pope	35	31	42
Astorga, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	11	27	42
Avallon, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	23	50	41
Augustow, c.	Pol.	K. Pol.	44	38	53
Avignon, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	23	54	43
Avila, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	12	34	40
Avis, t.	Port.	K. Por.	9	15	38
Aurach,	Ger.	D. Wir.	29	12	48
Auray, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	15	12	47
Aurick, t.	Ger.	El. Emb.	26	38	53
Ausburgh, c.	Ger.	Emp.	30	57	48
Auxerre, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	22	30	47
Auxone, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	24	30	47
Axipoli, t.	Turk	G. S.	50	50	45
Baboisca, t.	Hun.	Emp.	30	56	46
Baca, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	15	00	34
Baden, c.	Ger.	Pr. Bad.	27	52	48
Bagna, t.	Turk	G. S.	45	18	43
Bagnares, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	18	18	43
Balagver, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	18	52	41
Bar, t.	Pol.	G. S.	49	22	49
Barcelona, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	20	33	40
Bardt, t.	Ger.	K. Sw.	33	37	54
Barlemont, t.	L. C.	K. Fr.	23	5	50
Basil, c.	Switz.	St. Switz,	27	16	47
Bastia, c.	Ital.	C. Geo.	43	5	38
Bauge, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	15	24	47
Beaufort, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	18	18	47
Beauvais, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	2	13	49
Bedan, t.	Turk.	G. S.	44	2	45
Beila, t.	Ital.	D. Sav.	27	43	45
Belgrade, c.	Tur.	G. S.	42	34	45
Bellac, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	19	48	46
Bellay, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	25	8	45
Belz, c.	Pol.	K. Pol.	44	55	50

Benevento

A Geographical Table.

101

63	10	64	90	Benevento, c.	Ital.	Pope	36	53	41	12
26	20	50	30	Bergamo, c.	Ital.	D. Mil.	29	26	45	16
33	7	43	6	Bergen, c.	Nor.	K. Den.	24	15	61	0
29	48	56	30	Berlin, c.	Ger.	D. Bran.	33	52	52	33
33	38	43	9	Bern, c.	Switz.	St. Switz.	27	1	46	45
35	31	42	43	Besancon, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	25	28	47	7
1	27	42	29	Bialogrod, c.	Turk	G. S.	54	34	47	32
23	50	41	15	Bielsko, c.	Rus.	Cz.	56	35	55	36
44	38	53	18	Bilbo, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	14	22	43	47
23	54	43	22	Biornenburg, c.	Swed.	K. Swed.	42	30	62	5
12	34	40	45	Blavet, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	14	42	47	23
9	15	38	56	Bois, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	20	2	47	34
29	12	48	18	Blonicz c.	Pol.	K. Pol.	41	27	52	10
15	12	47	29	Bodon, t.	Turk	G. S.	45	24	45	0
26	38	53	46	Bodrogh, c.	Hun.	Emp.	41	20	46	19
30	57	48	44	Bologne, c.	Ital.	Pope	32	4	44	8
22	30	47	33	Bonn, c.	Ger.	E. Col.	26	36	50	44
24	30	47	33	Boudeaux, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	17	50	44	50
30	50	45	28	Dourges, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	21	14	46	55
30	56	46	44	Bracław, c.	Pol.	K. Pol.	50	32	48	53
15	00	34	42	Braga c.	Port.	K. Port.	8	40	41	40
27	52	48	30	Bragenza, c.	Port.	K. Port.	10	48	41	56
45	18	43	40	Brailow, c.	Pol.	K. Pol.	49	48	49	12
18	18	43	3	Bradenburgh, c.	Ger.	D. Bran.	33	2	52	34
18	52	41	30	Braslaw, c.	Pol.	K. Pol.	48	36	55	36
49	22	49	14	Breda, c.	L. C.	St. Hol.	23	57	51	38
20	33	40	34	Brest, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	13	18	47	58
33	37	54	30	Brin, t.	Boh.	Emp.	37	00	49	8
23	5	50	14	Brissach, c.	Ger.	K. Fr.	27	22	48	00
27	16	47	34	Bristol, c.	Eng.	Q. Eng.	16	00	51	30
43	5	38	42	Bruges, c.	L. C.	K. Sp.	22	24	51	17
15	24	47	33	Brunswick, c.	Ger.	D. Brun.	30	34	52	36
18	18	47	25	Brussels, c.	L. C.	K. Sp.	23	36	50	54
2	13	49	20	Buda, c.	Hun.	Emp.	40	15	47	38
44	2	45	22	Burgos, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	13	30	42	25
27	43	45	3	Byckow, t.	Pol.	K. Pol.	53	40	53	17
42	34	45	20	Cadiz, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	10	42	36	32
19	48	46	4	Caen, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	18	12	49	19
25	8	45	28	Calais, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	21	4	51	2
44	55	50	9	Calatrava, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	13	28	38	50

Calamar,

Benevento

Calmar, c.	Swed.	K. Swed.	36	32	57	6
Cambray, c.	L. C.	K. Fr.	22	24	50	51
Cambridge, t.	Eng.	Q. Eng.	18	50	52	17
Candaw, t.	Pol.	D. Cur.	44	20	56	40
Canterbury, c.	Eng.	Q. Eng.	20	00	51	28
Capoua, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	36	17	41	14
Carolstade, c.	Cro.	Emp.	37	00	45	50
Cassel, c.	Ger.	L. Hass.	29	26	51	20
Castillon, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	18	23	44	55
Caudebec, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	19	36	49	37
Cerviac, c.	Ital.	Pope	33	32	43	56
Chambery, c.	Ital.	D. Sav.	25	24	45	4
Charlemont, t.	L. C.	K. Fr.	24	10	50	12
Chartres, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	20	23	46	26
Chelm, c.	Pol.	K. Pol.	44	33	50	56
Chierry, t.	Ital.	D. Sav.	27	36	44	32
Chimay, t.	L. C.	K. Fr.	23	36	50	6
Christianstadt, c.	Swed.	K. Swed.	34	16	36	35
Ciclut, t.	Dal.	S. Ven.	41	2	43	39
Cilley, t.	Ger.	Emp.	36	22	46	16
Clausenburg, t.	Tran.	P. Tr.	44	25	47	11
Coimbra, c.	Port.	K. Port.	8	30	40	18
Colberg, t.	Ger.	D. Bran.	36	28	54	4
Cologne, c.	Ger.	E. Col.	26	32	50	55
Compostella, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	8	16	43	00
Condom, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	18	48	44	00
Constance, c.	Ger.	Emp.	29	2	47	27
Constantinople, c.	Turk	G. S.	54	20	43	00
Conza, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	37	20	40	33
Copenhagen, c.	Den.	K. Den.	32	30	56	13
Cork, c.	Ir.	Q. Eng.	9	50	51	46
Cordova, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	12	38	37	30
Corinth, c.	Mor.	St. Ven.	47	10	37	15
Corregio, t.	Ital.	D. Mod.	31	17	44	34
Cosenza, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	38	28	39	14
Courtray, t.	L. C.	K. Sp.	22	27	50	54
Cracow, c.	Pol.	K. Swed.	40	47	49	56
Cremona, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	30	14	44	42
Croia, c.	Turk	G. S.	42	36	41	38
Culm, c.	Pol.	K. Pol.	39	28	53	15

Czernihow,

Czernih
 Dam, t
 Dantzic
 Delft,
 Dender
 Derpt,
 Devent
 Diep, t
 Dijon,
 Dinant
 Dixmu
 Doblin,
 Dole, c
 Donaw
 Dort, c
 Dovay,
 Drelde
 Dublin,
 Dunkir
 Durezz
 Duffeld
 Eaufe,
 Edinbu
 Elbing
 Efenow
 Emboli
 Emden
 Enski
 Erford
 Eicuria
 Essen,
 Evora,
 Exeter
 Faenza
 Faro,
 Felin.
 Ferden
 Ferrar
 Fienne
 Flensbu

A Geographical Table.

103

2 57 6	Czernihow, c.	Rus.	Cz.	55 00 51 48
4 50 51	Dam, t.	L. C.	K. Sp.	22 28 51 17
0 52 17	Dantzick, c.	Pol.	K. Pol.	40 42 54 13
20 56 40	Delft, c.	L. C.	St. Hol.	23 28 52 5
00 51 28	Dendermond, t.	L. C.	K. Sp.	23 22 51 6
17 41 14	Derpt, c.	Swed.	K. Swed.	49 18 58 3
00 45 50	Deventer, c.	L. C.	St. Hol.	25 27 52 24
26 51 20	Diep, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	20 4 49 59
23 44 55	Dijon, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	24 5 43 37
36 49 37	Dinant, t.	L. C.	K. Fr.	24 10 50 12
32 43 56	Dixmude, t.	L. C.	K. Sp.	23 8 51 6
24 45 4	Doblin, c.	Pol.	D. Cur.	45 00 56 22
10 50 12	Dole, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	24 44 46 14
23 46 26	Donawert, c.	Ger.	Emp.	30 48 48 48
33 50 56	Dort, c.	L. C.	St. Hol.	23 52 1 43
36 44 32	Dovay, c.	L. C.	K. Fr.	22 12 50 24
36 50 6	Dresden, c.	Ger.	El. Sax.	33 50 51 6
16 36 35	Dublin, c.	Ir.	Q. Eng.	12 00 52 20
2 43 39	Dunkirk, t.	L. C.	K. Fr.	21 30 51 7
22 46 16	Durezzo, c.	Turk	G. S.	42 26 41 28
25 47 11	Duffeldorp, c.	Ger.	D. New.	26 14 51 13
30 40 18	Eaufe, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	18 23 43 56
28 54 4	Edinburgh, c.	Scot.	Q. Eng.	15 50 56 7
32 50 55	Eibing, c.	Pol.	K. Pol.	42 38 54 4
16 43 00	Esenow, t.	Den.	K. Den.	32 32 56 29
48 44 00	Emboli, c.	Turk	G. S.	48 20 41 54
2 47 27	Emden, c.	Ger.	St. Hol.	26 25 53 47
4 20 43 00	Enskik, t.	Ger.	D. New.	26 14 50 43
7 20 40 33	Erford, c.	Ger.	E. Men.	31 2 51 1
2 30 56 13	Escurial, v.	Sp.	K. Sp.	13 14 40 38
9 50 51 46	Essen, c.	Ger.	D. New.	26 25 51 26
2 38 37 30	Evora, c.	Port.	K. Port.	9 2 38 32
7 10 37 15	Exeter, c.	Eng.	Q. Eng.	15 2 50 40
1 17 44 34	Faenza, c.	Ital.	Pope	32 43 44 2
8 28 39 14	Faro, c.	Port.	K. Port.	8 55 35 57
2 27 50 54	Felin, t.	Swed.	K. Swed.	47 28 58 16
0 47 49 56	Ferden, c.	Ger.	K. Swed.	28 58 53 14
0 14 44 42	Ferrara, c.	Ital.	D. Fer.	32 22 44 34
2 36 41 38	Fiennes, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	21 00 50 53
9 28 53 15	Flenburgh, c.	Den.	K. Den.	29 12 55 16
Czernihow,				Flerus,

Flerus, v.	L. C.	K. Fr.	23	35	50	31
Florence, c.	Ital.	D. Tuf.	32	10	43	24
Nulhing, t.	L. C.	St. Hol.	22	48	51	34
Pontainbleau, v.	Fr.	K. Fr.	21	49	48	18
Porti, c.	Ital.	Pope	32	56	43	36
Possano, c.	Ital.	D. Sav.	27	28	44	1
Prantfort, c.	Ger.	D. Bran.	34	52	52	11
Fredericksstat, t.	Nor.	K. Den.	30	35	59	37
Fredericksstat, c.	Den.	D. Slef.	28	55	54	53
Gabin, t.	Pol.	K. Pol.	40	42	52	19
Gallipoli, c.	Turk	G. S.	40	16	40	8
Galloway, c.	Ir.	Q. Eng.	9	15	53	7
Gap, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	24	40	44	6
Gelders, c.	L. C.	K. Sp.	25	37	51	31
Geluckstat, c.	Den.	K. Den.	29	00	54	16
Geneva, c.	Ital.	St. Geno.	25	38	46	4
Genoua, c.	Ital.	St. Geno.	29	00	43	33
Gevalia, c.	Swed.	K. Swed.	37	50	60	55
Ghent, c.	L. C.	K. Sp.	22	58	51	6
Gibraltar, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	11	32	35	54
Girona, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	21	20	41	25
Giustandil, c.	Turk	G. S.	46	4	44	12
Glasko, c.	Scot.	Q. Eng.	14	35	56	20
Gleina, c.	Pol.	K. Pol.	38	28	52	24
Gonga, c.	Turk	G. S.	52	47	42	17
Gortlitz, c.	Ger.	E. Sax.	35	14	51	10
Gostyvin, t.	Pol.	K. Pol.	40	28	52	22
Gorhebourgh, c.	Swed.	K. Swed.	31	40	58	2
Gottingen, c.	Ger.	D. Brun.	29	50	51	34
Gradisca, c.	Sclav.	Emp.	39	00	45	39
Gran, c.	Hung.	Emp.	39	42	47	50
Granada, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	13	55	37	28
Gratz, c.	Ger.	Emp.	36	33	47	13
Gräudentz, t.	Pol.	K. Pol.	39	46	53	26
Graveling, t.	L. C.	K. Fr.	21	18	51	4
Grenoble, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	25	4	44	54
Grondo, c.	Pol.	K. Pol.	45	32	53	37
Groeningen, c.	L. C.	St. Hol.	25	20	53	22
Grofkaw, c.	Boh.	Emp.	37	32	50	35
Guarda, c.	Port.	K. Port.	10	8	40	32

Guerand,

Guera
 Guise,
 Haerl
 Hagen
 Hague
 Hall, c
 Hambu
 Harfle
 Havelb
 Heidel
 Helling
 Herefo
 Herma
 Hervor
 Hefdin
 Hilder
 Hofali
 Hontfl
 Hornb
 Huefc
 Hulft
 Huy,
 Jaen,
 Jagod
 Jaicza
 Jamet
 Jazy,
 Jeniza
 Iglaw
 Ingol
 Inspr
 Joign
 Joyeu
 Isela,
 Julien
 Ixar,
 Kaff
 Kahe
 Kall
 Kani

A Geographical Table.

105

23 55 50 31	Guerand, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	15 42 47 8
32 10 43 30	Guise, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	22 55 49 53
2 48 51 34	Haerlem, c.	L. C.	St. Hol.	23 36 52 31
21 49 48 18	Hagenaw, c.	Ger.	K. Fr.	27 32 48 38
2 56 43 56	Hague, v.	L. C.	St. Ho.	23 22 52 8
7 28 44 1	Hall, c.	Ger.	Emp.	31 48 47 6
4 52 52 11	Hamburgh, c.	Ger.	Emp.	29 20 53 57
0 35 59 37	Harfleur, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	19 1 49 40
8 55 54 53	Havelburg, c.	Ger.	D. Bran.	32 36 53 2
0 42 52 19	Heidelberg, c.	Ger.	E. Pal.	28 27 49 17
0 16 40 8	Hellingsford, c.	Swed.	K. Swed.	14 42 47 32
9 15 53 7	Hereford, c.	Eng.	Q. Eng.	16 00 52 8
4 40 44 6	Hermanstat, c.	Tran.	P. Tran.	45 48 46 40
5 37 51 31	Hervoden, c.	Ger.	D. Bran.	28 18 52 12
9 00 54 16	Hesdin, t.	L. C.	K. Fr.	21 30 50 27
5 38 46 4	Hildersheim, t.	Ger.	E. Col.	29 56 52 26
9 00 43 53	Hofalize, t.	L. C.	K. Fr.	25 22 50 13
7 50 60 55	Hontfleur, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	19 2 49 30
2 58 51 6	Hornberg, t.	Ger.	D. Wir.	28 8 48 4
1 32 35 54	Huesca, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	17 32 41 57
1 20 41 35	Hulft, c.	L. C.	St. Hol.	23 14 51 20
5 4 44 12	Huy, t.	L. C.	St. Hol.	24 34 50 36
4 35 56 20	Jaen, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	13 48 37 50
8 28 52 24	Jagodna, c.	Tur.	G. S.	44 24 44 26
2 47 42 17	Jaicza, c.	Tur.	G. S.	39 15 45 22
14 51 10	Jametz, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	24 43 49 30
0 28 52 22	Jazy, c.	Mol'd.	Pr. Mol.	49 50 41 45
40 58 2	Jeniza, c.	Tur.	G. S.	46 30 41 18
50 51 34	Iglaw, c.	Ger.	Emp.	35 42 40 13
00 45 39	Ingolstat, c.	Ger.	Emp.	31 32 48 43
42 47 50	Inspruck, c.	Ger.	Emp.	31 42 46 58
55 37 28	Joigny, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	22 25 47 48
33 47 13	Joyeuse, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	23 19 43 57
46 53 26	Isela, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	39 38 38 54
18 51 4	Juliers, c.	Ger.	D. New.	25 50 50 56
4 44 54	Izar, t.	Sp.	K. Sp.	17 28 45 2
32 53 37	Kaffa, c.	Tart.	G. S.	61 20 42 2
20 53 22	Kahenhusen,	Swed.	K. Swed.	47 18 56 40
32 50 35	Kallo,	Den.	K. Den.	29 54 56 39
8 40 32	Kaniska, t.	Hun.	Emp.	27 56 46 54
Guerand,		P.	Kellerwert,	

Keiferswert, t.	Ger.	D. New.	25	9	51	18
Kiel, c.	Den.	D. Hol. G.	31	00	54	45
Kiow, c.	Pol.	Cz.	53	20	50	42
Kola, t.	Rus.	Cz.	56	30	69	25
Kolding, c.	Den.	K. Den.	29	8	55	54
Kongel, c.	Nor.	K. Swed.	35	30	58	15
Konicz, t.	Pol.	K. Pol.	39	00	53	32
Kowno, c.	Pol.	K. Pol.	45	38	54	40
Kranoslaw, t.	Pol.	K. Pol.	44	8	50	47
Krempen, c.	Den.	K. Den.	29	4	54	18
Kuttenburg, c.	Boh.	Emp.	35	22	49	54
Lagos, c.	Port.	K. Por.	8	10	36	56
Laholm, t.	Swed.	K. Swed.	32	52	57	4
Lamego, c.	Port.	K. Por.	9	22	41	14
Landen, t.	L. C.	K. Fr.	24	26	50	47
Landshut, c.	Ger.	E. Bav.	32	13	48	28
Landskroon, c.	Swed.	K. Swed.	32	57	56	22
Langrez, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	24	32	47	44
Lanzo, t.	Ital.	D. Sav.	27	16	44	44
Laon, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	22	48	49	30
Larina, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	37	00	41	48
Laubach, c.	Ger.	Emp.	39	25	46	13
Laugingen, c.	Ger.	D. New.	30	25	48	30
Laufanae, c.	Switz.	St. Switz.	26	14	46	16
Ieghorn, c.	Ital.	D. Tuf.	31	00	42	52
Lemburg, c.	Pol.	K. Pol.	45	00	49	36
Lemgow, c.	Ger.	C. Lipp.	28	30	52	6
Leon, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	11	48	42	44
Lepanto, c.	Turk.	St. Ven.	45	30	37	25
Leyden, c.	L. C.	St. Hol.	23	34	52	13
Leypsick, c.	Ger.	E. Sax.	32	33	51	18
Lida, t.	Pol.	K. Pol.	46	58	53	50
Liege, c.	L. C.	St. Hol.	25	00	50	42
Lille, c.	L. C.	K. Fr.	22	10	50	43
Limburg, c.	L. C.	K. Sp.	25	30	50	38
Limerick, c.	Ir.	Q. Eng.	9	42	52	32
Limoges, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	20	00	45	40
Lincoln, c.	Eng.	Q. Eng.	18	12	53	17
• Lintz, c.	Ger.	Emp.	34	28	48	14
Lisbon, c.	Port.	K. Port.	7	37	38	45

Lita,

Lita,
 Lodev.
 LON.
 Loreto
 Lovain
 Lubec
 Lublin
 Lucca
 Lucer
 Luga
 Lugo
 Lund
 Lutig
 Luser
 Luxe
 Lyon
 Madri
 Maef
 Mag
 Mala
 Maln
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 Mon
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 Mari
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A Geographical Table.

107

9	51	18	Lita, c.	Tur.	G. S.	46	45	40	40
00	54	45	Lodeve, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	22	4	43	25
20	50	42	LONDON, c.	Eng.	Q. Eng.	18	30	51	32
30	69	25	Loretto, c.	Ital.	Pope	35	30	43	12
8	55	54	Lovain, c.	L. C.	K. Sp.	23	58	50	57
30	58	15	Lubeck, c.	Den.	K. Den.	30	40	54	15
00	53	32	Lublin, c.	Pol.	K. Pol.	43	30	51	4
38	54	40	Lucca, c.	Ital.	St. Luc.	31	8	43	13
8	50	47	Lucern, c.	Switz:	St. Swit.	27	55	46	46
4	54	18	Lugano, t.	Switz:	St. Swit.	28	46	45	34
22	49	54	Lugo, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	9	48	43	10
10	36	56	Lunden, c.	Swed.	K. Sw.	33	22	56	44
52	57	4	Lulignan, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	18	44	46	24
22	41	14	Lufena, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	17	14	46	20
26	50	47	Luxemburg, c.	L. C.	K. Fr.	25	34	49	41
13	48	28	Lyons, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	24	8	45	24
57	56	22	Madrid, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	13	40	40	25
32	47	44	Maeftrecht, c.	L. C.	St. Hol.	25	00	50	54
16	44	44	Magdeburg, c.	Ger.	D. Bran.	32	00	52	17
48	49	30	Malaga, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	12	35	36	40
00	41	48	Malmogen, c.	Swed.	K. Sw.	33	14	56	6
25	46	13	Manheim, c.	Ger.	E. Pal.	28	10	49	21
25	48	30	Mons, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	18	42	48	9
14	46	16	Mantua, c.	Ital.	K. Fr.	31	10	44	52
00	42	52	Marienburg, c.	Pol.	K. Pol.	40	16	53	55
00	49	36	Marpurg, c.	Ger.	P. Hef. Caf.	28	32	50	44
30	52	6	Marfeilles, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	24	35	42	47
48	42	44	Maſcon, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	28	7	46	60
30	37	25	Maubeuge, t.	L. C.	K. Fr.	23	16	50	22
34	52	13	Mechlin, c.	L. C.	K. Sp.	23	44	51	6
33	51	18	Meiffen, c.	Ger.	E. Sax.	33	28	51	3
58	53	50	Meldorp, c.	Den.	D. Hol. Got.	28	46	54	34
00	50	42	Mentz, c.	Ger.	E. Men.	27	43	49	57
10	50	43	Mersburg, c.	Ger.	E. Sax.	32	12	51	20
30	50	38	Meffina, c.	Sic.	K. Sp.	37	48	37	54
42	52	31	Metz, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	25	38	49	15
00	45	40	Middleburg, c.	L. C.	St. Hol.	22	48	51	35
12	53	17	Milan, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	28	13	44	55
8	48	14	Minski, c.	Pol.	K. Pol.	49	48	53	57
7	38	45	Miuthra, c.	Gro.	St. Ven.	47	32	35	29
			Lita,						

Modena, c.	Ital.	D. Mod.	31	32	44	14
Moddon, c.	Mor.	St. Ven.	46	00	35	00
Mohlow, c.	Pol.	K. Pol.	54	4	53	44
Mompeliar, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	22	52	43	8
Monдови, c.	Ital.	D. Sav.	27	44	43	56
Mons, c.	L. C.	K. Fr.	23	12	50	28
Montaubon, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	19	53	43	55
Montblanz, t.	Sp.	K. Sp.	19	22	40	54
Montgatz, t.	Hun.	Emp.	43	8	48	28
Montreal, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	34	48	37	15
Montrevil, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	21	00	56	29
Morat, t.	Switz.	St. Switz.	26	40	46	44
Morlaix, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	14	2	48	15
Moscow, c.	Rus.	Cz.	63	00	55	25
Moulins, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	22	14	46	16
Munisko, c.	Ger.	El. Bav.	31	36	47	58
Munster, c.	Ger.	B. Mun.	27	12	52	00
Murcia, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	16	34	38	4
Muret, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	19	32	43	24
Muro, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	37	36	40	47
Naerden, t.	L. C.	St. Hof.	24	22	53	24
Namur, c.	L. C.	K. Fr.	14	38	42	30
Nancy, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	25	40	48	40
Nantes, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	16	48	47	13
Naples, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	36	15	40	56
Narbone, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	21	36	42	48
Nardo, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	40	14	40	16
Narva, c.	Swed.	K. Swed.	50	25	59	6
Negropont, c.	Turk.	St. Ven.	48	25	38	20
Nemours, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	21	48	48	25
Nevers, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	22	2	40	44
Neustat, c.	Ger.	Emp.	37	15	47	55
Newburg, c.	Ger.	D. New.	31	17	48	30
Newhaufel, t.	Hung.	Emp.	39	10	48	23
Newmark, c.	Tran.	P. Tran.	45	8	47	35
Newport, t.	Ger.	El. Bav.	31	34	49	14
Nice, c.	Ital.	K. Fr.	26	52	43	18
Nicopiny, c.	Swed.	K. Sw.	37	30	54	58
Nimwegen, c.	L. C.	St. Hol.	25	5	51	42
Niort, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	18	00	46	24

Nismes

Nismes
Nissa.
Nitras
Nivel
Nole,
Noli,
Norw
Notel
Novo
Nuren
Nuys,
Ochri
Oden
Oderl
Offen
Okler
Oler
Olive
Olm
Onspa
Orang
Oren
Orlea
Orvie
Osten
Ouden
Ovied
Oxfon
Ozwie
Padua
Palan
Palern
Palma
Pamp
Papa,
Paris,
Parma
Pan,
Pavia
Peder

A Geographical Table.

109

32 44 14	Nîmes, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	22 25 43 16
00 35 00	Nissa, c.	Turk.	G. S.	45 5 43 53
4 53 44	Nitracht, c.	Hung.	Emp.	39 23 48 37
52 43 8	Nivelle, t.	L. C.	K. Sp.	23 38 50 39
44 43 56	Nole, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	36 30 41 00
12 50 28	Noli, c.	Ital.	St. Geno.	28 17 43 45
53 43 55	Norwich, c.	Eng.	Q. Eng.	20 10 52 45
22 40 54	Noteburgh, c.	Swed.	K. Swed.	34 00 59 52
8 48 28	Novogrod, e.	Poi.	K. Pol.	47 28 53 30
48 37 15	Nurenburg, c.	Ger.	Emp.	31 11 45 24
00 56 29	Nuys, t.	Ger.	E. Col.	26 8 51 10
40 46 44	Ochrida, c.	Tur.	G. S.	44 8 41 4
2 48 15	Odensee, c.	Den.	K. Den.	30 10 55 52
00 55 25	Oderberg, t.	Ger.	Emp.	38 32 49 56
14 46 16	Offenburg, c.	Ger.	K. Fr.	27 37 48 22
36 47 58	Oldendorp, t.	Ger.	D. Lun.	30 00 53 16
12 52 00	Oleron, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	17 21 43 14
34 38 4	Olivenza, t.	Port.	K. Port.	10 00 38 34
32 43 24	Olmutz, c.	Ger.	Emp.	37 26 49 36
36 40 47	Onspach, t.	Ger.	M. Onf.	32 33 49 14
22 53 24	Orange, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	24 3 43 37
38 42 30	Orense, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	9 18 42 30
40 48 40	Orleans, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	20 42 47 44
48 47 13	Orvieto, c.	Ital.	Pope	33 36 42 23
15 40 56	Ostend, t.	L. C.	K. Sp.	22 8 51 18
36 42 48	Oudenard, t.	L. C.	K. sp.	22 48 50 54
14 40 16	Oviedo, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	11 5 43 22
25 59 6	Oxford, c.	Eng.	Q. Eng.	17 28 41 46
25 38 20	Ozwiecin, t.	Pol.	K. Pol.	39 42 49 46
48 48 25	Padua, c.	Ital.	St. Pad.	32 30 45 17
2 40 44	Palanka, t.	Hung.	Emp.	40 00 48 10
15 47 55	Palermo, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	34 50 37 26
17 48 30	Palma, t.	Port.	K. Port.	8 25 38 28
10 48 23	Pampelune, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	16 6 42 52
8 47 35	Papa, c.	Hung.	Emp.	38 58 47 39
34 49 14	Paris, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	21 30 48 45
52 43 18	Parma, c.	Ital.	D. Par.	30 40 34 24
30 54 58	Pan, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	17 40 43 23
5 51 42	Pavia, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	29 14 44 38
00 46 24	Pedena, c.	Ital.	Emp.	35 25 45 12
Nîmes				Peredska,

Peredska, c.	Hung.	Emp.	43	8	48	43
Parmaveleck, c.	Rus.	Cz.	81	40	62	34
Perpignan, c.	Sp.	K. Fr.	21	22	42	14
Perugia, c.	Ital.	Pope	33	48	42	47
Pest, t.	Hun.	Emp.	40	17	47	38
Petaw, c.	Ger.	Emp.	37	14	46	44
Philipsburg, t.	Ger.	K. Fr.	28	10	40	4
Piacenza, c.	Ital.	D. Par.	29	56	44	33
Pignerol, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	27	04	44	26
Pisa, c.	Ital.	D. Tuf.	31	00	43	4
Placentia, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	11	50	30	48
Pleskow, c.	Rus.	Cz.	50	30	57	25
Poitiers, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	19	00	46	34
Porto, c.	Port.	K. Port.	3	14	41	18
Prague, c.	Boh.	Emp.	34	33	49	58
Presburg, c.	Hung.	Emp.	38	14	48	25
Puzzulo, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	36	4	40	58
Quedlingburg, t.	Ger.	D. Brun.	31	13	52	3
Quernfurt, t.	Ger.	E. sax.	31	48	51	28
Quingey, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	25	17	46	56
Ratisbon, c.	Ger.	A. Saltz.	32	18	48	55
Ravenna, c.	Ital.	Pope	33	10	44	6
Reggio, c.	Ital.	D. Mod.	31	4	44	18
Rennes, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	16	30	48	3
Revel, c.	Swed.	K. Sw.	46	32	59	13
Rheims, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	23	18	49	13
Rieti,	Ital.	Pope	34	56	42	19
Riga, c.	Swed.	K. Sw.	45	34	56	54
Ripen, c.	Den.	K. Den.	28	24	54	44
Rochel, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	17	17	46	7
Rodes, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	21	20	44	7
Rome, c.	Ital.	Pope	34	22	41	50
Rossano, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	38	50	39	35
Rotterdam, c.	L. C.	St. Hol.	23	34	52	00
Rouen, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	20	2	49	26
Ruffach, c.	Ger.	K. Fr.	26	58	47	53
Ruremond, c.	L. C.	St. Hol.	25	22	51	16
Ruyc, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	38	36	41	7
Salamanca, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	11	31	41	14
Saleno, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	36	52	40	44
			Salonichi,			

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A Geographical Table.

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48 43	Salonichi, c.	Tur.	G. S.	47 00 41 37
62 34	Saltzburg, c.	Ger.	A. Saltz.	33 32 47 37
42 14	Sandomir, c.	Pol.	K. Swed.	42 38 50 27
42 47	Seragofa, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	17 00 41 35
47 38	Schafthausen, c.	Switz.	St. Switz.	28 23 47 33
46 44	Scutari, c.	Tur.	St. Ven.	42 20 42 26
42 4	Segovia, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	13 20 40 56
44 33	Sens, c.	Sp.	K. Fr.	22 29 48 2
44 26	Sevil, c.	Fr.	K. Sp.	11 14 37 30
43 4	Sienna, c.	Sp.	D. Tuf.	32 28 42 53
30 48	Siliftria, c.	Ital.	G. S.	47 50 44 25
57 25	Sleswick, c.	Turk.	D. Hol. Got.	29 24 55 57
46 34	Smolensko, c.	Den.	Cz.	55 42 54 31
41 18	Sofia, c.	Ruf.	G. S.	47 12 43 25
33 49 58	Soifons, c.	Tur.	K. Fr.	22 32 49 19
48 25	Spalatro, c.	Fr.	St. Ven.	38 50 44 00
40 58	Spires, c.	Ger.	Emp.	28 12 49 11
52 3	Spoletto, c.	Ital.	Pope	34 27 42 23
51 28	Steenkirk, v.	L. C.	St. Hol.	23 20 50 41
46 56	Stetin, c.	Ger.	K. Swed.	35 18 53 28
48 55	Stockholm, c.	Swed.	K. Sw.	39 5 59 26
44 6	Strasburg, c.	Ger.	K. Fr.	27 26 48 28
44 18	Stugart, c.	Ger.	D. Wir.	28 50 48 34
30 48 3	Tangermund, t.	Ger.	D. Bran.	32 24 52 25
32 59 13	Tarragon, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	19 26 40 36
18 49 13	Tavira, c.	Port.	K. Por.	9 14 37 00
56 42 19	Temeswar, c.	Hung.	G. S.	43 24 46 6
34 56 54	Thuin, t.	L. C.	K. Fr.	23 31 50 22
24 54 44	Toledo, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	13 30 39 24
17 46 7	Toulon, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	25 22 42 34
20 44 7	Toulouse, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	19 48 43 29
22 41 50	Tours, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	19 18 47 23
50 39 35	Trent, c.	Ger.	Emp.	31 24 45 48
34 52 00	Triers, c.	Ger.	K. Fr.	26 00 49 50
2 49 26	Turin, c.	Ital.	D. S.	27 26 44 34
58 47 53	Valenchiennes, c.	L. C.	K. Fr.	22 44 50 24
22 51 16	Valencia, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	17 15 39 25
36 41 7	Valladolid, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	12 50 41 48
31 41 14	Venice, c.	Ital.	St. Ven.	33 4 45 20
52 40 44	Verdun, c.	Er.	K. Fr.	24 48 49 11
Salonichi,				Verona,

A Geographical Table.

Verona, c.	Ital.	St. Ven.	31	20	45	14
Verfailles, t.	Fr.	K. Fr.	21	14	48	45
Vienna, c.	Ger.	Emp.	37	5	48	14
Vienne, c.	Fr.	K. Fr.	14	8	45	7
Viterbo, c.	Ital.	Pope	33	48	42	11
Ulm, c.	Ger.	Emp.	30	00	48	14
Upsal, c.	Swed.	K. Sw.	38	22	60	00
Urbine, c.	Ital.	Pope	33	57	43	24
Utrecht, c.	L. C.	St. Hol.	24	20	52	9
Warsaw, c.	Pol.	K. Sw.	42	5	52	7
Waterford, c.	Ir.	Q. Eng.	11	20	52	10
Weissenburg, c.	Tran.	P. Tra.	45	00	45	46
Westminster, c.	Eng.	Q. Eng.	24	20	51	32
Wiborg, c.	Den.	K. Den.	28	52	56	47
Wihitz, c.	Tur.	G. S.	37	44	45	18
Wilna, c.	Pol.	K. Pol.	47	14	54	31
Wittenburg, c.	Ger.	E. Sax.	33	2	51	54
Wolfembuttel, c.	Ger.	D. Brun.	39	30	52	28
Wurtzburg, c.	Ger.	A. Men.	31	47	49	49
Xacca, c.	Ital.	K. Sp.	34	46	36	19
Xilopolis, c.	Tur.	G. S.	46	56	42	4
Xixona, c.	Sp.	K. Sp.	17	14	38	34
Xuanogrod, t.	Tur.	G. S.	38	16	44	46
York, c.	Eng.	Q. Eng.	17	46	54	00
Ypres, c.	L. C.	K. Fr.	22	3	50	57
Yvoix, t.	L. C.	K. Fr.	24	33	49	43
Zagrab, c.	Scla.	Emp.	37	27	46	11
Zara, c.	Dal.	St. Ven.	37	20	44	34
Zwickow, c.	Ger.	E. Sax.	32	38	50	41

For the Understanding this Table, which is easie enough, observe, that in the first Column c. stands for City; t. for Town; and v. for Village. In the second Column L. C. stands for *Low Countries*; Den. for *Denmark*; Switz. *Switzerland*; Ital. *Italy*; Fr. *France*; Scot. *Scotland*; Swed. *Sweden*; Ger. *Germany*; Tur. *Turkey*; Sp. *Spain*; Pol. *Poland*; Port. *Portugal*; Hung. for *Hungary*; Cro. *Croatia*; Tr. *Transylvania*; Ir. for *Ireland*; Nor. *Norway*; Boh. *Bohemia*; Eng. *England*; Dal. *Dalmatia*; and Gre. for *Greece*. In the third Column

Column K. for King; St. for State; P. for Duke; P. for Prince; Pope is at length; G. S. Grand Seignior; Emp. Emperor; Cz. Czar; E. Elector; El. Earl; Cts. for Cantons; Q. Queen; B. Bishop; and A. Archbishop. In the fourth and fifth Columns D. M. over head stands for Degrees and Minutes. Thus if you look for *Buda*, the Names being alphabetically placed, having found it in the first Column, you'll see it is a City, situated in *Hungary*, under the Emperor, having 40 Degrees. 15 Minutes Longitude; Latitude 47 Degrees, 38 Minutes; as the following Columns shew, and so of the rest.

But before we conclude this Chapter, having fresh Accounts of the War-like Affairs in *Poland*, by some Mails lately arriv'd from *Holland*, we've thought fit, as being material to our purpose, to insert them here.

On the 24th of *September*, 1704, N. S. a great Council was held in the Camp of King *Augustus* at *Wissigrod*, wherein it was resolv'd to send a solemn Embassy to *Berlin*, according to the Resolution taken in the general Dyet of *Lublin*, to acknowledge the Elector of *Brandenburg*, King of *Prussia*, and propose to that Prince a more strict Alliance with the Republick of *Poland*. The Great Treasurer of the Crown was chosen for that Embassy, and as his Quality and Character was sufficiently known, he was order'd to depart forthwith, and lose no time in making his Equipage. They appointed Commissioners to receive the Oath of Fidelity of the Cities of the *Polish Prussia*, and having made several other Regulations relating to the then present Posture of Affairs in this unhappy Country, they adjourn'd to the 12th of *November* next ensuing. King *Augustus* having been joyn'd by 16000 *Saxons* from the Empire, he went to *Pultowa*, within 7 Leagues of *Warsaw*, where his Majesty design'd to continue till he was inform'd of the further Motions of the King of *Sweden*, who was then in the Neighbourhood of *Lemberg*.

On the 15th of September, 1704, N. S. the pretended new King *Stanislaus* arriv'd at *Lemberg* with Prince *Alexander Sobieski*, and the 20th to the *Swedish* Camp. They return'd in the Evening with the King of *Sweden*. The Town of *Zamosk* sent Deputies to the King of *Sweden*, to agree about Contributions; which Prince then design'd to march to *Kaminieck* to attack that Fortress, where the *Polish* Nobility and Gentry had remov'd their best Effects, which Precaution was likely to prove the chief Reason of the Ruin of that Place. Great Endeavours were made to reconcile the Primate and Prince *Lubomirski* with King *Augustus*, and the Nuncio labours very hard therein. A Treaty between the Czar and the King and Republick of *Poland* was concluded, and the chief Articles were, 1. That the Czar shall assist the Republick with 12000 Men of his best Troops to be maintain'd at his own Charges, during the Continuation of the War. 2. That he shall yearly, during the War, contribute two Millions of Florins towards the Payment of the Forces of the Crown. 3. That if he conquers the *Polish Livonia*, he will restore it to the Republick, who promises on her part, never to enter into any Treaty with the *Swedes* but in Conjunction with his Czarish Majesty.

The *Leiden Gazette*, dated *October* the 7th, 1704, says, that the manner of taking *Lemberg* was thus; That the King of *Sweden*, after having put to flight some *Polish* and *Lithuanian* Troops that were posted near *Lemberg*, to cover it, advanc'd to take a View of it on the 5th of *September*, 1704, and in Person rode round it, accompanied by several Officers. Finding it very ill fortified (the Garrison being besides but weak) his Majesty order'd 4 Regiments of the Flower of his Troops to attack it the next Morning as soon as they had light enough to see their way; accordingly they waded through the Ditch, threw a shower of Grenadoes among the Forces which the Palatine of *Kalisch* the Governour thereof had posted on the Ramparts near the Magazines of Powder, and after a sharp Dispute, in which a great Number were kill'd on both

fides,

sides, forc'd the *Poles* to quit their Ground, and retire disorderly into the Town. The *Suedes* scaling the Walls, in their first Fury put all they met in Arms to the Sword; and on the other side the *Polish* Officers and Soldiers shot several *Suedes* from the Windows of the Houses, into which most of them retir'd; but at length they were glad to come out of those Houses, and yield themselves Prisoners of War. Thus the *Suedes* took this Place, without opening Trenches, or any other Formalities of a Siege. Being Masters of the Town, they open'd the Gates to their King; who entering with the Horse, drew up in the great Market-Place, and sent General *Steinbock* to the Magistrates that were assembled in the Town-House, to reprimand them for not submitting to him in time; but they laid all the blame upon the Nobility that were there. The Palatine of *Kalisch* the Governour, was taken Prisoner on the Ramparts after his Men had left him, and confin'd in the Seminary of the Jesuits; General *Berentz*, a *Pole* likewise, who was taken in the Convent of the *Bernardins*; General *Kanirski* and many other Officers and Soldiers lay hid a while, but were all forced to appear and yield themselves Prisoners to the King of *Sweden*, upon his threatening otherwise to set Fire to the Convents and Houses that harbour'd them. After this the King of *Sweden* went out again to his Army, and continu'd with them encamp'd under his Cannon: and General *Steinbock* who had the principal Command under the King, publish'd an Order as soon as the King was out of Town, requiring all Persons to declare what Effects they had in their Hands belonging to King *Augustus*, or his Adherents on Pain of Death; as also what Goods had been brought in thither from the Neighbouring Country; which many did immediately confess. He likewise demanded 400000 Crowns of the Town, to commute for Plunder: but with much ado the Magistrates prevail'd with him to accept of a Promise of 300000. He also caus'd an Inventory to be taken of a great Quantity of rich Goods that had been sent in thither, as to a Place of Security, from several Towns, Villages,

Villages, and Seats in the Country round them ; which made it believ'd the King his Master design'd to carry it all away with them ; soon after their taking this Town a good part of it was burnt by accident, and in Probability the whole had been laid in Ashes, had not the King of *Sweden* sent in 3000 Foot-Soldiers, who extinguish'd the Fire.

But still since the King of *Sweden* made himself Master of this Town, the Inhabitants there had been oblig'd to carry daily to his Commissaries, Gold, Silver, and much Plate, the greatest part of which was taken from the Churches and Convents, to pay the 300000 Crowns which the Magistrates had promis'd his Majesty, to save the Place from a general Plunder, with which it was threaten'd. The *Jews* that dwell'd there were oblig'd to contribute very much to this Sum ; who were used very scurvily to make them discover their Wealth. General *Stinbeck* having caus'd the 140 Pieces of Brass Cannon that were found on the Ramparts in *Lemberg*, and the Arsenal, to be drawn behind the Convent of the *Bernardines*, they were all laid together, overcharg'd, and their Mouths turn'd into the Ground, and a Train being laid to them, they were all burst at once : as they did the Artillery taken in *Thorn*, and other Cities in *Prussia* ; which was a great Mortification to *Ss. mislaus*, and occasion'd great Murmurings among his Party, for by these Means the *Swedes* would deprive *Poland* of all its Artillery, and leave its Frontiers expos'd to the Insults of the *Turks* and *Tartars*. The chief Referendarius of the Crown was encamp'd near *Olesk*, a few Leagues from *Lemberg*, with some *Polish* Troops, and 1500 *Cossacks* who joyn'd him not many Days ago : and within a Day or two expected to be joyn'd by General *Mazepa*, who was in full March towards him with 40000 *Cossacks* more ; which Conjunction created an Opinion of their advancing together to offer Battle to the King of *Sweden*.

The Body of Merchants of the City of *Warsaw* were press'd very urgently to pay the Tax of 150000 Crowns which King *Augustus* had impos'd upon them, besides what

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what the Inhabitants in general are rated at ; and over Night, Guards were duly plac'd at the City-Gates ; and fresh Searches made in the Convents, for the Effects of the Confederates against his *Polish* Majesty ; in particular, the Monastery of the bare-footed *Carmelites* had been search'd again to see whether any more of the Cardinal Primate's Effects could be found in it ; as was also the Convent of the Nuns of the Order of the Holy Sacrament, in which 'tis reported very valuable Effects belonging to the new King, his Mother, and Wife, were deposited. On the 16th of *September*, 1704, half the *Muscovite* Foot arriv'd in the Camp of *Augustus*, which the Czar sent to his Assistance ; they came down the *Vistula* in a great Number of Vessels ; but the other half was oblig'd to halt near the Town of *Tycockzin*. The Magistrates of *Warsaw* having taken into Consideration the Case of the Body of Merchants, who were rated at the sum of 150000 Crowns, sent Deputies to *Augustus* to make a Representation in their Favour ; which Deputies prevail'd with the King to suspend the levying that Tax, and likewise to write to the commanding Officer of the Troops left in Garrison there, not to pass the Payment of 40000 Crowns which was demanded of the City, till further Order ; and to forbear making any further Search in the Monasteries, for the Effects of the new King *Stanislaus*, the Cardinal Primate, or their Adherents. King *Augustus* also set at Liberty and sent home thither, the Sieurs *Rowna* and *Rooker*, who were seiz'd and carry'd Prisoners to his Camp, for having remitted Money to Prince *Ragotzki* by order of the Court of *France*.

About the 24th of *September*, 1704, the Deputies of *Moravia*, *Plocko*, *Great Poland*, and others, have had Audience of King *Augustus*, in which they declar'd that they were ready to sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes for his Majesty's Service. The Deputies of *Great Poland*, in particular, besought his Master to pardon the Inhabitants of *Warsaw* who implor'd his Clemency. General *Brand* with 4000 *Saxons*, and the Marshal of the Confederacy of *Sandomir*, with part of the *Polish* Troops that

that were in King *Augustus's* Service, march'd towards *Thorn* to seek the *Swedish* General *Meyerfeld*, who was in that part of the Country with 2 or 3000 Men. About this time likewise the whole Army of King *Augustus* was drawn out, and a triple Discharge was made of all the Artillery and small Arms, for the Czar's taking *Nerva*, and the happy Successes of his Czarish Majesty's Arms. The King of *Sweden* publish'd Universalia, commanding all the Inhabitants of the Country near him to bring in Provisions to his Camp, on pain of having their Houses burnt; and the chief Referendarius of the Crown publish'd Universalia, forbidding any Subjects of *Poland* to carry in Provisions to the *Swedes*, under the same Penalty. General *Horn* received an Answer, about 3 Days before this, from his *Swedish* Majesty, to a Letter he sent to him; in which Answer 'tis said, the King bad him, "Not to be uneasie, for in a little time his said Majesty would execute some important Design that he had communicated to him."

Six hundred *Cossacks* which were garrison'd in *Birzen*, had been oblig'd, about the end of *September*, 1704, to capitulate, and yield up that Place to the *Swedes* for want of Provisions. The Town and Castle of *Zambr* surrendred likewise, about the same time, to a Detachment of *Swedes* that appear'd before it; and that it shas stipulated among other Articles, that to save the Place from being pillag'd, the Inhabitants should, in a few Days after the *Cossacks* and *Muscovites* garrison'd in it were march'd out, pay the *Swedes* 80000 Crowns. The *Swedish* Officer who commanded in *Elbing*, order'd the Inhabitants of that Town to lay in Stores of Provisions for 6 Months.

In the beginning of *October*, 1704, the Cardinal Primate of *Poland* was at *Dantzick*, where he design'd to continue till a Reconciliation was made between him and King *Augustus*; and then abouts the Cardinal Primate receiv'd a Letter from the *Pope*, which is as follows.

Most Dear Son,

WE were going to answer your last Letters, which not without Cause surpriz'd us very much, and to acquaint you seriously and with an Apostolical Freedom, that your Conduct is inconsistent with the Respect you owe to Us, and our paternal Offices, which aim solely at the Advantage of your Republick and of the Catholick Religion, when to the Increase of our Grief we are inform'd, contrary to our Expectation, by a confus'd but too certain Report, of all that had been done, or rather all that had been attempted in the last Diet at *Warsaw*, if that Assembly deserves that Name. Doubtless a Person in holy Orders, a Prelate, and especially a Cardinal of the holy Roman Church, ought rather to have obey'd the Voice of the Sovereign Pastor, who is the Vicegerent of Jesus Christ on Earth, than the Voice of a foreign and heretical Prince; and not to crouch to the Enemies of the Catholick Religion, for a Peace so much desired by the Republick, but which cannot be made, unless that Religion find it self secur'd by it. We for our Part, who are intrusted with the paternal Care of all the Flock, and who are bound in Charity to seek the Peace and Happiness of all Catholick States, have neglected nothing to avert the Evils that threaten your Republick. For what could we have done that we have not done? On the other side, you who ought to have joyn'd with us, to have embrac'd gladly the easie Means of Accomodation which we have propos'd in our Letters, and more especially to have implor'd the Protection of God for the whole Kingdom by publick Prayers as we order'd; You, we say, forgetting your Duty and your Dignity, chole rather to pursue Counsels, which through the Nations Divisions might bring utter Ruin upon the Kingdom, and even upon Religion. Now the horrid Mischief the Republick is like to suffer by this, the Shame that will redound to your self from it, and the Scandal it will bring upon the Ecclesiastical Order, unless God prevent,

prevent it, is what we cannot possibly express in Terms
 that will reach the Case, and what possibly you your
 self cannot sufficiently comprehend. For what good
 Man, and true Catholick, can hear, without Indigna-
 tion, that a Priest, the Primate of a Kingdom, and
 and honour'd with the Roman Purple, has not only
 consented to all those Actions that have been done to
 the great Damage of the Kingdom, and by the Arms
 of Catholicks against their own Country: but that he
 was the very Author and Director of those Actions,
 notwithstanding all the Care we took to admonish him,
 that it was the Destruction of the Kingdom, and the
 Scandal and Ruin of Religion? Do you your self judge
 how we can redress the Calamities of the Kingdom,
 when he who is the first Prelate of it delivers it up to
 the Discretion of Hereticks; and when a firm and
 solid Peace which was promis'd us by Jesus Christ, and
 which he left us when he ascended into Heaven, must
 come from Hereticks, who are evil-minded, and Enemies of the
 Church of Jesus Christ. What, *Is there no Balm in Gilead? Is
 there no Physician there? Is there no wise Man among us that is
 able to judge between his Brethren*, but they must be forc'd to try
 their Cause before the Unjust, and not before the Saints, as the
 Apostle speaks? You deceive your self, dear Son, you that treat
 of an Alliance with the Inhabitants of a strange Country, who will
 be your Ruin; you trust to a Staff that is *the broken Reed of
 Egypt, upon which if a Man lean it will enter into Hand and pierce
 it*. Now, because we see this Affair is brought to such a Pass,
 that it had need of an effectual Remedy, unless we would expose
 our self to further Dangers, and suffer your Person and Dignity,
 for which we were and ought to be concern'd, to be likewise ex-
 pos'd; we charge you by these Presents, and by the Apostolical
 Authority which the most High has given us; and in Virtue of
 your Obedience to the holy Roman See we enjoin you, to leave
 the Kingdom forthwith, and to repair within the space of three
 Months next ensuing the Date hereof, to this City; to undergo (un-
 less you readily submit, as we hope you will) the Censures and
 Ecclesiastical Penalties, ordain'd by the sacred Canons, and the
 Apostolical Constitutions, to be inflicted upon Rebels and those
 who disobey the Orders of the Apostolical See. Mean time, most
 dear Son, we affectionately give you our Apostolical Benediction,
 withing it may be accompanied by the Celestial Benediction.

Rome, August 3. 1704.

Postscript.

Postscript.

Of the Seat of the War

IN

LIVONIA.

SECT. I.

Livonia, call'd *Liefland* by the *Germans*, is a most noble and ample Region, bounded on the *N.* by the *Finnick-Gulf*; on the *E.* by the River *Narva* and the Lake *Beybas*; on the *S.* by *Lithuania*; and on the *W.* by the *Baltick-Sea*; in length 125 *German Miles*, and in breadth 40 *German Miles*. The chief Rivers hereof are *Rubo*, and *Narva* both navigable; though there are other famous Rivers, as the *Duina*, which rises from the Lake of *Pruthenia*; *Winda*, which empties it self into the *Baltick-Sea*, not far from whose Entrance is the greatest Profundity of the Sea, a most dangerous Place; and *Binbeck*.

Some of this Country belongs to the King of *Sweden*; some to the King of *Denmark*, and some to the *Czar of Muscovy*: Being divided into four Parts, viz. *Estland*, *Lettenland*, *Courland*, and *Stemigallen*.

The chief City of this whole Province is *Riga*, a great Place of Trade, and very strongly Situated in

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the Province of *Lettenland*; it is likewise an Arch-bishoprick and Hance-Town Subject to the King of Sweden, whose Forces took it in 1621. It stands by the *Baltick-Sea*, at the Mouth of the River *Dwina*, where is an excellent Haven, being 30 Miles N. of *Mittau*, 120 Miles N. E. of *Memel*, 260 Miles S. E. of *Stockholm*, and 230 Miles almost N. E. of *Warsaw*. In 1700 the Saxons, Poles, and Muscovites lay against it in vain; but now the Muscovites have made a Progress in *Livonia* again, which has occasion'd a general Consternation in that Province, and especially upon the Account of the Czar's taking *Riga*; for the Garrison there being extremely weaken'd by the frequent Assaults they had sustained, and the Sallies they had made; likewise the Fortifications being ruin'd by the Artillery of the Besiegers, the Houses of the Town beat down by the Bombs, their Ammunition and Provisions almost all spent, and no Succour to be hop'd for, they determin'd at length to Surrender, and make the best Capitulation they could. Accordingly on the 23d of July 1704. Brigadier *Skyr*, who Commanded in chief in the Place, beat a Parley; Hostages were Exchang'd, and after some Contest the Capitulation was signed the same Day; pursuant to which the Garrison March'd out the 24th. It was agreed, that the Governour, Colonel *Meyerkrantz*, and the chief Officers, should be conducted to *Narva*; and the other Officers and Soldiers to *Pernau*. The Czar on Horseback, his Scymiter in his Hand, saw the Garrison march out; and afterwards entered into the Place, and made the Inhabitants take an Oath of Fidelity to him, causing a Glass of Brandy to be given to each of them as they were Sworn. He Order'd the Militia to be Disarmed, and sent them to their respective Homes to follow their usual Employments. And having given Directions for the Breaches and ruin'd Works to be repaired, he left a Flying Camp to cover the Workmen, and with the rest of his Troops Marched towards *Narva*, to joyn the Army that has for some time blockt up that Place, and to besiege it in Form.

This

This *Narva* is another very strong City and Castle in the Province of *Livonia*; being the Metropolis of that Part of it called *Estland*, Subject at present to the King of *Sweden*. It stands nigh the Sea, on a River of the same Name, by the Borders of *Ingria*, 115 Miles *S.* of *Wiberg*; 200 miles *N. E.* of *Riga*, and 350 miles *E.* of *Stockholm* in *Swedeland*.

About 120 miles *W.* of *Narva*, and 140 miles *E.* of *Riga*, is *Revel*, a great and rich City in the Territory of *Estland*, a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Riga*; once a Hance-Town, now Subject to the King of *Swedeland*. It stands on the Bay of *Finland*.

Sixty five miles *S. W.* of *Narva* stands *Derpt*, or *Warbeck*, on the River *Embeck*, nigh the Lake *Beibas*, a City in the Province of *Estland*, and Territory of *Oldenpea*; an University Subject to the King of *Sweden*. The other chief Towns in *Livonia* are *Wenden*, famous for the Seat there of the Military Master of the Teutonic Order; *Goldingen* the Head of the Territory of *Courland*; but the Dukes thereof reside at *Mittaw*, which is situated 30 miles *S.* of *Riga*.

A Relation of the Sea Fight near Malaga, on the 24th of August 1704, N. S. with true Lists of the English and French Ships, which were in this Engagement; and of the Officers that were Slain and Wounded on both sides.

SECT. II.

ON Thursday the 14th of September, 1704. Captain Trevor, Commander of Her Majesty's Ship the *Iriton*, arrived at *Windsor*; being sent Express by Sir George Rook from the Fleet, with Letters to his Royal

Highness, dated on Board the *Royal Catherine* off of Cape St. Vincent, August 27th O. S. 1704, which gave Account, that on the 9th Instant, returning from watering our Ships on the Coast of *Barbary* to *Gibraltar*, with little Wind Easterly, our Scouts to Windward made the Signal of seeing the Enemies Fleet, which according to the Account they gave, consisted of 66 Sail, and were about 10 Leagues to the Windward of us. A Council of Flag Officers was called, wherein it was determined to lie to the Eastward of *Gibraltar* to receive and engage them: But perceiving that Night, by the Report of their Signal Guns, that they wrought from us, we followed them in the Morning with all the Sail we could make.

On the 11th, we forced one of the Enemies Ships a shore near *Fuengorola*; the Crew quitted Her, set Her on Fire, and she blew up immediately. We continued still pursuing them: and the 12th, not hearing any of their Guns all Night, nor seeing any of their Scouts in the Morning, our Admiral had a Jealousie they might make a Double, and by the help of their Gallies slip between us and the Shore to the Westward; so that a Council of War was called, wherein it was resolv'd, that in case we did not see the Enemy before Night, we should make the best of our way to *Gibraltar*; but standing in to the Shore, about Noon we discover'd the Enemies Fleet and Gallies to the Westward, near Cape *Malaga*, going away large. We immediately made all the Sail we could after them, and continued the Chase all Night.

On Sunday, the 13th in the Morning we were within three Leagues of the Enemy, who brought to, with their Heads to the Southward, the Wind being Easterly, formed their Line, and lay to receive us. Their Line consisted of 52 Ships and 26 Gallies. They were very strong in the Center, and weaker in the Van and Rear; to supply which, most of the Gallies were divided into those Quarters. In the Center was Monsieur *de Tholouse*, with the White Squadron; in the Van, the White and Blue; and in the Rear the Blue: Each

Admi-

Admiral had his Vice and Rear Admirals. Our Line consisted of 53 Ships, the Admiral, and the Rear Admirals Byngs and Dilks, being in the Center; Sir Cloudesly Shovel and Sir John Beake led the Van; and the Dutch the Rear. The Admiral order'd the *Swallow* and *Panther*, with the *Lark* and *Newport*, and 2 Fire-Ships to lie to the Windward of us, that in case the Enemies Van should push thro' our Line with their Gallies and Fireships, they might give them some Diversion.

We bore down upon the Enemy in order of Battle a little after 10 a Clock, when being about half Gun-shot from them, they set all their Sails at once, and seemed to intend to stretch a-head and Weather us; so that our Admiral, after firing a Chace Gun at the French Admiral to stay for him, of which he took no Notice, put the Signal out and began the Battle, which fell very heavy on the *Royal Catherine*, the *St. George*, and the *Shrewsbury*. About 2 in the Afternoon the Enemies Van gave Way to ours, and the Battle ended with the Day, when the Enemy went away, by the help of their Gallies, to the Leeward. In the Night the Wind shifted to the Northward, and in the Morning to the Westward, which gave the Enemy the Wind of us. We lay by all Day within three Leagues of one another, repairing our Defects; and at Night they filed and stood to the Northward.

On the 15th in the Morning the Enemy was got four or five Leagues to the Windward of us; but a little before Noon we had a Breeze of Wind Easterly, with which we bore down on them till four a Clock Afternoon: It being too late to Engage, we brought to and lay by with our Heads to the Northward all Night.

On the 16th in the Morning, the Wind being still Easterly, hazy Weather, and having no Sight of the Enemy or their Scouts, we filed and bore away to the Westward, supposing they would have gone away for Cadiz; but being advised from Gibraltar and the Coast of Barbary, that they did not pass the Streights, we

concluded they had been so severely treated, as to oblige them to return to *Toulon*.

The Admiral says, he must do the Officers the Justice to say, that every Man in the Line did his Duty, without the least Umbrage for Censure or Reflection, and that he never observed, the true *English* Spirits so apparent, and prevalent in our Seamen as on this Occasion. And this Battle is so much the more Glorious to Her Majesties Arms, because the Enemy had a Superiority of 600 great Guns; and likewise the Advantage of cleaner Ships, being lately come out of Port; not to mention their great use of their Gallies in Towing on or off their great Ships, and in supplying them with fresh Men as often as they had any killed or disabled: But all these Disadvantages were surmounted by the Bravery and good Conduct of our Officers, and the undaunted Courage of our Seamen.

A LIST of the *English* Fleet in the Battle, *August 13th,* 1704. O. S.

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Royal Katherine	524	84	Norfolk	476	66
St. George	688	96	Yarmouth	446	70
Namure	640	90	Berwick	446	70
Shrewsbury	408	70	Ranelagh	476	66
Nassau	446	80	Somerlet	476	80
Grafton	450	72	Firme	450	72
Monmouth	389	70	Triton	426	42
Mountague	274	64	Dorsetshire	476	80
Panther	270	56	Torbay	476	80
Barfleur	640	90	Essex	446	70
Eagle	446	70	Kingston	346	60
Orford	446	70	Centurion	236	48
Assurance	250	64	Kent	446	70
Warspight	408	80	Royal-Oak	456	70
Swiftsure	408	70	Swallow	446	70
Nottingham	346	60	Cambridge	470	80
Tilbury	226	48	Bedford	446	70
Lenox	446	80	Monk	346	60
Prince George	754	100	Suffolk	446	70
Boyne	476	80	Barford	446	70
Newark	476	70			

This is the true List of our *English* Fleet which was engag'd with the *French*, with the Number of Men and Guns which each Ship carried ; but they wanted much of their Complement when this Action happen'd, through the taking of *Gibraltar*, where they had left

both Men, Guns and Ammunition for its Security, which is partly certified by a Letter from on Board the *Shrewsbury*, which says, "some of our Ships wanted Powder and Ball before the Engagement was ended, "or else we had done more.

A LIST of the *English* Commission and Warrant Officers kill'd and wounded in this Sea-Fight.

Kill'd

Mr. *Fennings* Lieutenant of the *St. George*.
 The Carpenter of the *Namure*.
 The 3^d Lieutenant of the *Shrewsbury*.
 The Boatswain of the *Shrewsbury*.
 Sir *Andrew Leake*.
 The 1st Lieutenant of the *Monmouth*.
 The 1st Lieutenant of the *Lenox*.
 Mr. *Cow* Captain of the *Ranelagh*.

Wounded

Mr. *Mynge* Captain of the *Namure*.
 The Boatswain of the *Grafton*.
 Mr. *Baker* Captain of the *Monmouth*.
 The 3^d Lieutenant of the *Barfleur*.
 The 5th Lieutenant of the *Barfleur*.
 The Chaplain of the *Barfleur*.
 The 3^d Lieutenant of the *Eagle*.
 The 1st Lieutenant of the *Tilbury*.
 The 2^d Lieutenant of the *Tilbury*.
 Mr. *Fumper* Captain of the *Lenox*.
 The 2^d Lieutenant of the *Prince George*.
 Mr. *Edisbury* Lieutenant of the *Boyna*.

Security,
Board the
ships wanted
was ended,

Com-
Officers
is Sea-

The Master of the *Boyne*.
The Boatswain of the *Boyne*.
The Master of the *Norfolk*.
The Master of the *Berwick*.
The Boatswain of the *Berwick*.
The 1st Lieutenant of the *Triton*.
The 3d Lieutenant of the *Dorsetshire*.
The Boatswain of the *Kingston*.
The Gunner of the *Kingston*.
The Cook of the *Kingston*.
Mr. *Lestock* Lieutenant of the *Cambridge*.
The 2d Lieutenant of the *Bedford*.
Mr. *Mishells* Captain of the *Monk*.
The 2d Lieutenant of the *Monk*.
The Boatswain of the *Monk*.
Mr. *Kirkton* Captain of the *Suffolk*.
The 1st Lieutenant of the *Suffolk*.
The 2d Lieutenant of the *Suffolk*.
The 3d Lieutenant of the *Suffolk*.
The Master of the *Suffolk*.
The Boatswain of the *Suffolk*.

The Number of the private Men slain and wounded in this sharp Dispute is as follows. In Admiral *Rook's* Division, 219 slain; 508 wounded. In Sir *Cloudestly Shovel's* Division 105 slain; 303 wounded. In Sir *John Leake's* Division, 89 slain; 211 wounded. In Rear Admiral *Bing's* Division, 155 slain; 361 wounded. In Rear Admiral *Dilke's* Division, 119 slain; 249 wounded. Total kill'd of *English* Seamen 687; wounded 1632. In the *Dutch* Division, under Admiral *Callemberg*, were slain and wounded 400 Men.

A LIST of the *French* Fleet in this Engagement.

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Le Soleil Royal	950	104
Le Fulminant	900	104
Le Fire	700	92
Le Terrible	700	90
Le St. Philippe	700	94
Le Tenant	700	94
Le Triomphant	630	88
Le Magnanime	600	84
Le Magnifique	600	86
L' Intrepide	600	84
L' Envieux	630	88
L' Admirable	670	92
Le Brillant	450	66
L' Orgueilleux	630	90
Le Victorieux	630	88
Le Monarque	620	90
Le Lis	600	88
Le Couronne	540	80
Le St. Esprit	550	78
Le Difant	500	72
Le Hardy	440	64
Le Constant	450	68
L' Invincible	450	68
Le Parfait	450	72
		Le

et in

Guns.

104

104

92

90

94

94

88

84

86

84

88

92

66

90

88

90

88

80

78

72

64

68

68

72

Le

<u>Ship Names.</u>	<u>Men.</u>	<u>Guns.</u>
Le Tolefon	380	62
L' Entreprennant	350	54
Le Rocher	380	66
Le Trident	350	56
La Toison	380	60
Le St. Louis	380	60
Le Fleuron	350	25
Le Content	380	60
Le Fortune	350	54
L' Enflamme	380	68
Le Marquis	350	58
La Perle	300	54
Le Serieux	350	60
Le Furieux	380	52
Le Diamant	300	54
Le Sans Pareill	350	60
L' Henry	380	50
Le Cheval Marin	300	56
L' Arrogant	350	54
Le Sage	350	60
L' Excellent	380	54
Les Gemaux	350	50
Le Sceptre	300	52
Le Riche	300	50
Le Foudroyant	300	50
Le Prudent	300	48
Le Tigre	250	20
Le Galathee	120	

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
La Meduse	150	32
La Princesse	200	38
La Rose	180	26
Le Espion	150	26
Le Comte	180	26
Le Pareffieux	150	30
St. Genvieve	180	32
L' Inquiet		
Le Violent		
Le Lion		
Le Muet		
Le Dangereux		
L' Eclair		
La Profepine		
L' Enfer		
L' Ardant		
68	25270	3762

Those Vessels that have not any Number of Men and Guns against them are Fire-Ships; the eight preceeding are Frigots.

'Tis true, with what *Dutch* Ships we had joined us, we had an equal Number with the Enemy; but then according to a Letter of Sir *Cloudefly Shovel's* dated from onBoard the *Barfleur*, near the *Cape*, August 28th, 1704, their Ships were but little; his Words are these,

"The

Postscript.

133

"The Dutch were in the Rear with little Ships (the
"Admiral carrying but 64 Guns) they fought very
"well, but had not Weight enough to make the E-
"nemy give Way.

A LIST of the French Officers and Persons of Note who were kill'd or wounded in this En- gagement.

Kill'd

Monsieur de Belle Isle a Flag Officer.
The Bailly de Lorraine.
Chevalier de Lavion Captain of a Man of War.
Chavalier Phelippeaux.
Monsieur des Fumeaux.
Monsieur La Roche Verancay.
Commissary De Talon.
One of the Count of de Thoulouse's Gentlemen.
Monsieur Brodeau Captain of a Frigate.
Adjutant Tesu.
Monsieur de Schut Lieutenant of a Man of War.
Monsieur Raoules master of a Ship.
Monsieur Fricambaut.
Monsieur d' Imblenam Ensign of a man of War.
Monsieur de Moriel.
Monsieur de Brinon.
Monsieur de Morillac.
The Count de Chateaurenau.
Monsieur Dacis, Adjutant of the Artillery.
Monsieur Bartosy.
Two of the Count de Toulouse's Pages.
Monsieur Vincent Brigadier of marine Guard.
Chevalier de Lanion.

Mons

Guns.

32
38
26
26
26
30
32

3762

of Men
ight pre-
oined us,
but then
P's dated
ust 28th,
re these,
"The

Monsieur Biemon.

Twelve other of the Guards marines

Wounded.

Count de Relingue Lieutenant General.

Monsieur Du Casse a Flag Officer.

The Count de Seprville.

Monsieur d' Arbault Intendant General.

Chavalier de Cominge.

Monsieur des Noes Channelin.

The Count de Toulouse's Secretary.

Monsieur de Gabaret Exempt of the Span, Guards.

The Marquis de Chateaurenaud.

Monsieur des Trans.

The Chavalier de Montgon.

Monsieur des Blotieres.

Monsieur de Sommern.

Major de Tierceville.

The Chavalier de Rochalard.

Monsieur de St. Maur.

Monsieur de Benel.

Monsieur de Couresdolo.

Monsieur de Voluire.

Monsieur de Balincourt.

Monsieur de Cafaro.

Commiffary de Falconnieres.

Monsieur de Sante Hermine.

Monsieur de Villeroy Captain of a Frigot.

Monsieur de Vienne de Boufferole.

Monsieur Le Chere du Canal.

Monsieur de Canebot.

Lieutenant du Marche Fallieze.

Monsieur Michaut.

Monsieur de Han.

Monsieur de Belleville de la Proutieze.

Monsieur de Ville.

Monsieur de Septem.

Monsieur de St. Lazare.

Monsieur Polastron.

Mon-

Postscript.

139

Monsieur de Girenton.
 Monsieur Darcy.
 Monsieur de Caleville.
 Monsieur d' Arcussias d' Esparon.
 Monsieur de Regao.
 Monsieur de Garis.
 Monsieur de Biache.
 Monsieur de Freville.
 Monsieur de Ligourdes.
 Monsieur de Castellat-Lombard.
 Monsieur de Beauford.
 Monsieur d' Eville.
 Monsieur Dalmans.
 Monsieur Morelle Captain of a Fireship
 Monsieur Bailleul.
 Monsieur de Caux,
 Monsieur de Bremoissteaux.
 Monsieur de Etendue.
 Monsieur de Nolite.
 Monsieur Rideaux.
 Monsieur de Milet,
 Monsieur de Guittard.
 Monsieur des Rouniere.
 Monsieur Dache,
 Monsieur Dasbartaes.
 The Chavalier de Bodinos.
 Monsieur Latelay.
 Monsieur de Becheron.
 Monsieur de Baiffie.
 Monsieur de Pehrem.
 Monsieur Darmilliers.
 Monsieur du Menil.
 Monsieur Descoulaces.
 Monsieur des Liguieres.
 Monsieur de Monigiron.
 Monsieur de Bonvalle.
 Monsieur de Kirin,
 Monsieur de Messon,
 Four of the Count de Toulouse's Pages.
 Monsieur de Parens Brigadier of marine Guards.

Mon-

Monfieur *La Gradiere* Sub-Brig. of marine Guards.
 Monfieur *du Quenel*.
 The Chavilere d' *Argencon*.
 Monfieur *Carichon*.
 Thirty others of the marine Guards.

Now this Lift of *French* Officers and Persons of Note kill'd and wounded is according to the *Paris* Account, by comparing which with our Lift of Officers kill'd and wounded, we may soon fee who had the worft; for as they have loft fuch a vaft fight of Officers more than we, we may eafily guefs they have loft treble the Number of private Men, and the Reason is this, in that we fired at their Hulls, and they at our Rigging. And as I have made mention above of Sir *Cloudefly Shovel's* Letter, I think it may be material to our purpofe to give you the whole Copy of it before I conclude this Section, which is as follows.

" This brings the News of my Health, and that we
 " are on our way Homeward; that which fends us
 " Home fo soon is, a very sharp Engagement we have
 " had with the *French*; our Number of Ships that
 " fought in the Line of Battle were pretty equal, I
 " think they were 49, and we 53, but Sir *George*
 " *Rook* referved 2 or 3 of his 50 Gun-Ships, to ob-
 " ferve if they attempted any thing with their Gallies,
 " of which they had 24. Their Ships did far exceed
 " in bignefs, I judge they had 17 three Deck Ships,
 " and we had but 7. The Battle began on *Sunday* the
 " 13th instant, soon after 10 in the Morning, and in
 " the Center and Rear of the Fleet it continued till
 " Night parted us; but in the Van of the Fleet,
 " where I commanded, and lead by Sir *John Leake*,
 " we having the Weather-Gage, gave me an Oppor-
 " tunity of coming as near as I pleafed, which was
 " within Pistol-Shot, before I fired a Gun, thro'
 " which means, and God's Affiftance, the Enemy de-
 " clin'd us, and were upon the Run in lefs than four
 " Hours.

" Hours, by which time we had but little Wind, and
 " their Gallies tow'd off their lame Ships, and o-
 " thers, as they pleased, for the Admiral of the White
 " and Blue, with whom we fought, had 7 Gallies
 " tended on him. As soon as the Enemy got out of
 " the reach of our Guns, and the Battle continuing
 " pretty hot a Stern, and some of our Ships in the
 " Admirals Squadron towed out of the Line, which I
 " understood afterwards was for want of Shot, I or-
 " der'd all the Ships of my Division to slack all their
 " Sails to close the Line in the Center; this working
 " had that good Effect, that several of the Enemies
 " Ships a-stern which had kept their Line having their
 " Top-Sails and Fore-Sails set, Shot up a Brest of us,
 " as the Rear Admiral of the White and Blue, and
 " some of his Division; and the Vice Admiral of the
 " White, and some of his Division; but they were so
 " warmly received before they got a Broadside, that
 " with their Boats a-head, and their Sprit-Sails set,
 " they tow'd from us, without giving us the Oppor-
 " tunity of firing at them. The Ships that suffered
 " most on my Division were, the *Lenox*, *Warsprite*,
 " *Tilbury*, and *Swiftsure*, the rest escaped pretty well,
 " and I the best of all, tho' I never took greater Pains
 " in all my Life to have been soundly beaten; for I
 " set all my Sails, and tow'd with three Boats a-
 " head to get a long-side with the Admiral of the
 " White and Blue, but he out Sailing me, shun'd
 " fighting, and lay a long-side of the little Ships, not-
 " withstanding the Engagement was very sharp, and I
 " think the like between two Fleets never has been
 " in any time. There is hardly a Ship that must not
 " shift one Mast, and some must shift all, a great many
 " have suffer'd much, but none more than Sir *George*
 " *Rook*, and Captain *Fennings*, in the *Monk*. God
 " send us well Home, I believe we have not three spare
 " Top-Masts, nor three Fishes in the Fleet, and I
 " judge there is 10 Jury Top-Masts now up. After
 " the Fight we lay two Days in sight of the Enemy,
 " preparing for a second Engagement, but the Enemy

“declin’d and stood from us in the Night. I am of
 “Opinion the Enemy would have given way in the
 “Center before Night, had not several of our Ships
 “tow’d out of the Line of Battle for want of Shot,
 “and the *Dutch* were in the Rear with little Ships
 “(the Admiral carrying but 64 Guns) they fought
 “very well, but had not weight enough to make the
 “Enemy give way. We did not lose one Ship, nor
 “can I say the Enemy lost any: Of our Captains Sir
 “*Andrew Leake* and *Cow* were kill’d, and *Mings*, *Kir-*
 “*ron*, and *Fumper*, and *Baker* were wounded, but are
 “like to do well: Of the Lieutenants, Captain *Fen-*
 “*ning’s* Son, and *Lestock’s* youngest Son, and some
 “others kill’d. Among the wounded are *Edisbury*,
 “my third and fifth Lieutenants, but like to do well.
 “Mr. *Cary* tells me, there is about 3000 kill’d and
 “and wounded, 300 of which are *Dutch*. Two days
 “after the Engagement, the *Dutch* Admiral’s Ship,
 “by an unknown Accident, blew up, only nine Men
 “sav’d. They lost none in the Fight. ’Tis reported
 “in *Spain*, that the Enemy had four Ships and Gallies
 “sunk.

*Of the Camisars rising against the
 French King, in Vindication of
 their Rights and Liberties.*

SECT. III.

BEfore we come to speak of the Animosities and dif-
 ferences between *Lewis* the 14th, of that Name,
 King of *France*, and the *Camisars*, we hope it will be no
 less pleasing than pleasant to acquaint the Reader, of
 all

all that is
 endeavour
 dioufness
 France i
 vided from
 from Spain
 tish Chan
 diseranean
 Hills are
 tiful Fore
 sorts of
 Iron.
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all that is remarkable in a Country, whose Prince has endeavoured these many Years to become by all Perfidiousness the sole Monarch of the World.

France is bounded on the East with *Italy*, being divided from it by the *Alps*; on the West it is separated from *Spain* by the *Pyrenian Mountains*; it has the *British Channel* on the North; and on the South the *Mediterranean Sea*. It is fertile in all sorts of Grain; the Hills are cover'd with Vines, pleasant Meadows, beautiful Forests, fair Olive Trees, Orange Trees, and all sorts of Fruits; abounding likewise with Salt and Iron.

This Kingdom is divided into several Provinces; of which *Burgundy*, *Dolphine*, *Provence*, *Languedoc*, and *Britany* are term'd Countries of State. The chief Rivers in *France* are the *Rhone*, the *Loire*, *Seine*, and the *Garonne*. 1. The *Rhone*, which rising at the Foot of the Mountain *St. Godard*, it comes from the *Alps* of upper *Valois*, and is not far from the *Rhine* and *Danubius*: The *Germans* call it *Rhoden*, from an Ancient Town called *Rhodays*. It runs through the Lake of *Geneva*, passes at *Lyons*, *Vienne*, *Tournon*, *Valence*, *Avignon*, *Tarascon*, *Beaucaire*, and *Arles*. The *Saone*, the *Doux* the *Lizaire*, the *Gardan*, the *Durance*, and other Rivers, enter into it. 2. The *Loire* takes its Origine at the Foot of Mount *Gerbies* of *Fox* in the Parish of *St. Martial* of the Diocess of *Viviers*; it is called by this Name from a Country-House near its Source called *Loire*, which is in the Parish of *St. Eulalie* of the same Diocess, five Leagues from the Town of *Pardeles* in *Vivarez*, and six from that of *du Puy* in *Uelay*. It casts forth Water at its Rise as big as a Man's Thigh. This River, which is the longest in the Kingdom, passes at *Roanne*, *Nevers*, *Gien*, *Gergeau*, *Orleans*, *Blois*, *Amboise*, *Tours*, *Seumur*, *Nantes*, and the Bridge of *Ce*: It carries Vessels about 160 Leagues from *Roan*, as far as *Nantes*, or to *Brevian*. If it be not very deep, it is large and very full of Sand, wherefore Vessels often run a-ground there. It runs through the midst of the Kingdom, and divides it almost into two equal

Parts. The Source of this and of *Alliers* are near each other. *Alliers*, *Auron*, *Lindre*, the *Huine*, the *Sarthe*, the *Mayenne*, the *Vienne*, the *Clein*, and other Rivers, discharge themselves into this, which has its Beginning and End in *France* it self. 3. The *Seine* comes from the Mountain *Vogesus* in the Dutchy of *Burgundy*, *S. Seine* gave it its Name, it being the nearest Place of note to its Source. This River passes at *Chatillon*, *Nogent*, *Montereau*, *Melun*, *Corbeil*, *Paris*, *Mantes*, *Vernon*, *Rouen*, and at *Pont de Laroche*: its Rivers are the *Marne*, *Tonne*, the *Oyse*, the *Ayne*, the *Eure*, and others. The *Ayne* enters into the *Oyse*; the River call'd the *Loire* passes at *Montargis*, and receives the Channel of *Briare*, for the Communication of the *Loin* and the *Seine* for *Paris*, which Channel was made under *Henry* the fourth. 4. The *Garonne* issues from the *Pyrenean* Mountains near a Place call'd *Gadeloup*: Its Source is affirmed to be in the little Valley of *Aran*; passing at *Toulouse*, *Moissac*, *Agen*, *Marmande*, *Cadillac*, and at *Bordeaux*, its Rivers are the *Taru*, the *Lete*, and the *Pordogne*.

The principal small Rivers are the *Charente*, *Somme*, *Gardon*, and *Aude*. 1. The *Charente* passes through *Angoumois* and *Xaintonge*; waters the Towns of *Angoulesm* and *Xaintes*. 2. The *Somme* is famous in *Picardy*; and waters *Hau*, *Peronne*, *Amiens*, and *Abbeville*. 3. The *Gardon* runs through *Languedock*; and is noted for the Bridge over it call'd *Pont du Gard*, which contains three Bridges the one on the other, the first Bridge containing 6 Arches, and 150 Paces in length; the second 11 Arches, and is 275 Paces in length; and the third 36 Arches, and 300 Paces in length; the highest of these Bridges was built to uphold an Aqueduct for conveying Waters to *Nismes* for its Embellishment; and the whole building (for which *France* is obliged to the *Romans*) is of Free Stone, of a surprizing breadth and length; being without Lime-mortar, or ought else to bind them. 4. The *Aude* in *Languedock*, a *French* Province where has been made of late Years a great Channel for the Communication of the

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Mediterranean Sea with the Ocean, by joyning the above-named River *Aude*, which enters into the *Mediterranean Sea*, to the River *Garone*, which discharges it self into the Ocean by the means of many Rivers whose Waters are kept with Sluces in this great Channel, capable of conveying Barks for transporting Merchandise and other things from the Town of *Narbonne* to that of *Tolose*, and thence to *Bordeaux*. They go of late conveniently from *Costelnaudary* so far as *Tolose*, which are two Towns distant from each 10 Leagues of Province, which equal 20 of the *Isle of France*. When we go by Land, at *Basside* we begin to find the great Channel of the Communication of the two Seas, which is about 35 Leagues in length from Cape *Sette*. The Design of this great Work of joyning the two Seas was projected by *Henry* the fourth, for the Conveniency of conveying the Merchandise of the *Levant*, and of all the *Mediterranean* into the Ocean, without running a risk with them by the Streights, or exposing them to the Piracies of those of *Algiers* and other Towns of *Barbary*; but examin'd and approv'd by *Lewis* the thirteenth; and put in execution by the present *Lewis* the fourteenth; who for this Effect made use of the Conduct of *Sieur Paul de Riquet*, Native of *Beziers*, and Baron of *Bonerepos*; which Person died in *October* 1680, before he had perfectly accomplished the Enterprize.

The chief in-land Towns of *France* are *Paris*, *Roan*, *Toulouse*, *Narbonne*, *Orleans*, *Bordeaux*, *Arles*, *Aix*, *Marseilles*, *Toulon*, *Rochel*, *Poitiers*, *Limoges*, *Abbeville*, *Rheims*, *Sedan*, *Tropes*, *Caen*, *Chartres*, *Tours*, *Montpelias*, *Nismes*, *Beziers*, *Montauban*, *Carcassonne*, *Bourges*, *Angers*, *Rennes*, *Nantes*, *Cahors*, *Tulles*, *Aux*, *Castres*, *Dijon*, *Grenoble*, *Vienne*, *Mans*, *Perigueux*, *Bergerac*, *Agen*, *Moulins*, and *Clermont*, the Situations, Bearings, and Distances are as follow. Sixty eight miles almost N. E. from *Orleans* stands *Paris*, a vast, large, rich, and populous City, the Metropolis of all *France*, situated in the Government and Territory of the *Isle of France*, on the *Seyne*; which River passes through the midst

midst of it, and wrests it self in and out at parting from it; and to render it more agreeable, the River *Ourgues* is brought to it, to supply the Trenches on the side of *Montmartre*. It is a City; famous for the great and stately Temple of *Nostre-Dame*, an End of which Building was made by *Phillip* the second, about the year 1200. Its Structure is admirable; this Cathedral Church contains 66 Fathoms in length, 24 in breadth, and 17 in heighth; 120 Pillars, 45 Chappels, a great many Doors; and over the three chief there are 21 Statues of Kings of *France*. There are 389 steps to the Place where the Bells are; the Towers are 34 Fathoms in height above the Earth. Here are a great Number of Parishes, excellent Fountains, Aqueducts, and Bridges, amongst which *Pont-neuf*, which is all of Stone, surpasses all the rest. It is honour'd with the first Parliament of the Kingdom, and is an University founded by *Charlemain* in the year 791, and contains now above 60 Colleges, but most of them are one Ey'd, being so called, because there is nothing done in them, and therefore it was once propos'd to have them reduced to six. This City is particularly embellisht with the Pallace des *Tuilleries*, the *Louvre*, and Palace Royal. The Palace des *Tuilleries* is called by this Name, because in this Place formerly there was a *Tuillerie*, or place to make Tiles; this Building Queen *Catherine de Medicis* caused to be began in 1564, but it was compleated by the present King of *France*, who has planted in the Garden, *Sycamores*, *Indian Maroniers*, and other beautiful Trees; made Knots and Beds, with all sorts of Flowers, large Allies, little Wilderesses, great Cisterns, and Terrasses; and has placed many excellent Statues in it, among which that of *Time*, which devours its Children, is very remarkable. *Philip* the second ended the Building of the *Louvre* in the year 1214; which Palace being the first of the Kingdom, and as a Master-piece, some think that that prince call'd *le Louvre*, as though he would say, *P'Oeuvre* [the Work] by way of Excellency: And *Lewis* the fourteenth putting the last to it, has so enlarg'd

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larg'd it, that it is capable of receiving three Kings. The Palace Royal was begun to be built, *Anno*. 1604, by which is the *Queen's Tour*, where Coaches go the Tour, where they run the Ring, and use other publick Divertisements. There are several Houses and Places of Devotion near *Paris*, but the most noted of them is the Church of the Abby of *St. Dennis*, which is extremely visited, both by reason of its Patron, and for its Treasure, and for being the Burial-place of the Kings of *France*. King *Dagobert* the first of the Name, caused it to be built, and to be cover'd with Silver. Here are several Rarities by shewing which the Priests get a great deal of Money of such who come to see them, and are so much Priest-ridden as to believe what they tell them to be true; but among all their foppish Curiosities in this Abbey, I suppose an Inventory of them will not be a little diverting to a *Protestant Reader*, which is as follows.

1. In a rich Cross-case, a Foot and a half of the true Cross.
2. One of the Nails with which *Christ* was fasten'd to the Cross.
3. A Thorn of the thorny Crown put on *Christ's* Head.
4. Some of the Spunge with which the *Jewish* Rabble presented *Christ* Gall.
5. Some of the Myrrh which the three wise Men presented *Christ*.
6. One of the Pitchers in which our Saviour chang'd Wine into Water at the Wedding of *Cana*, in *Galilee*.
7. A little Crucifix made of the Wood of the true Cross.
8. The Crown of *St. Lewis* in which is inchaft a Thorn of the Crown of *Christ*.
9. A Vessel of Gold in the Form of a Salver, which belong'd to King *Solomon*.
10. A great Vessel of Rock-Christal which belong'd to King *Solomon*.

11. A Vessel of an oriental Agate, which was working with the Point of a Diamond thirty years, and belong'd to *Protony Philadelphus*.

12. The Head of *St. Dennis*, whose Mitre is of Gold, and all covered with precious Stones, and oriental Pearls.

13. The Head of *St. Hilary* extreamly rich.

14. The Head of *St. Bennet* of a great Price.

15. A Cup of *Tamarisk* Wood, in which *St. Lewis* drank to keep himself from the Spleen.

Thus much for *Paris*, off of which 98 Miles S. W. lies *Orleans*, a large pleasant, and beautiful City seated on the River *Loyre*; being a Bishoprick under the Archbishop of *Paris*; an University, and Dukedom. N. of *Orleans* 150 miles lies *Rouen*, or *Roan*, a very large, rich and stately City, with an old Castle; it stands on the River *Seyn* in that part of *Normandy* call'd the upper; where is a small University. On the River *Garond* stands *Toulouse* or *Tholouse*, a fine Town, one of the largest of all *France*, in that part of it call'd the Higher *Languedoc*. It is an University, and is 210 miles nigh S. W. of *Lyons*. Eighty eight miles S. E. of *Toulouse* is *Narbone*, a large strong and ancient City in the Lower *Languedoc*; standing nigh the Sea, on a Branch of the River *Aude*, call'd *la Robone*. One hundred and twenty miles N. W. of *Toulouse* is *Bordeaux*, a very large, rich and noble City in the Province of *Guienne*; it is an University, and stands nigh the mouth of the River *Garond*, where there is a noble Haven. Three hundred and sixty miles almost S. of *Paris* stands in *Provence* on the River *Rhosne* stands the fair and stately City of *Arles*. Three hundred and twenty miles almost S. E. of *Paris* is *Aix*, a fair large, and antient City, seated in a large Plain, upon a small Rivulet, in *Provence*. Fourteen miles S. of *Aix*, is *Marseilles*, an antient, large, populous, and very rich City in the Lower *Provence*, it stands, on the *Mediterranean* Sea, where is a very fine Harbour. Thirty eight miles almost S. E. of *Marseilles* is *Toulon* or *Thoulon*,

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lon, a strong and populous City and noted Port in the Lower *Provence*, which has in it a great Naval Magazine, and a fine Harbour for Fleets on the *Mediterranean*. Eighty miles N. of *Bordeaux* is *Rockelle*, a fine, large, and very rich City and noted Port in the Government of *Orleanois*; it stands on the Ocean, where is an excellent Bay. Seventy five miles almost N. E. of *Rockelle* is *Poitiers*, a very large and considerable City in the Government of *Orleanois*; it stands on the River *Clain*, and is a celebrated University for the Civil Law, and a Place most famous for a Battle between our renowned *Black Prince*, and the *French King* in 1356. Sixty eight miles S. E. of *Poitiers* stands among Hills, by the River *Vienne*, *Limoges*, a great and populous City in the Government of *Guienne*. In the Road from *Paris* to *Calais*, about 70 miles off each, stands on the River *Somme* in *Picardy* the fair and large City of *Amiens*. Twenty five miles N. W. of *Amiens* stands *Abbeville*, a strong and beautiful City in the middle of *Picardy*; seated on the River *Somme*. Eighty miles S. E. of *Amiens* stands *Rheims* on the River *Vesle*, a very antient, great, fine, and populous City in the Government of *Champagne*, being an University. Twenty eight miles off of *Rebel* in the Government of *Compigne* stands *Sedan* in the same Government, a City with a very strong Castle situated on the River *Maes*, nigh the borders of *Luxembourg* in the *Low Countries*.

Eighty miles almost S. E. from *Paris* stands *Troyes*, in the Government of *Champagne*, in that part called lower *Champagne*, a fair, large, strong and rich City, situated on the River *Seyne*. One hundred and thirty miles almost W. of *Paris* stands, on the River *Orne*, *Caen*, a considerable City in the Lower *Normandy*, remarkable for the Burying Place of *William the Conqueror*; and is an University. Forty two miles S. W. of *Paris* stands *Chartres* on the River *Eure*, a fair and handsome City in the Government of *Orleanois*. One hundred and fifteen miles S. W. of *Paris* stands *Tours* on the River *Loyre*, a fair, large and rich City in the Government of *Orleanois*. Three hundred and forty miles,

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miles S. of *Paris* stands *Montpelier* or *Mompeliar*, a fair, large, and populous City, 'tis situated on the River *Lez*, upon a Hill, in lower *Languedoc*, not far off the Sea, and is a celebrated University for Physicians. Twenty four miles almost E. of *Mompeliar* stands *Nismes*, an antient, and still flourishing City in the lower *Languedoc*; which is an University. Forty eight miles W. of *Mompeliar*, and six miles off the Sea, in the lower *Languedoc*, stands *Besiers*, a fine and well built City. Twenty six miles N. of *Toulouse* stands *Montaubon*, a fine rich City on the River *Tarne*, on the borders of *Languedoc*. Fifty two miles S. E. of *Toulouse*, on the River *Ande*, stands *Carcaffone*, a rich City, famous for Cloathing, in the lower *Languedoc*. One hundred and ten miles S. of *Paris* stands *Bourges*, a rich and strong City with a Castle situated almost in the Center of all *France*; it is an University. One hundred and sixty miles nigh S. W. of *Paris* stands sweetly situated on the River *Saivre*, not far off the *Loyre*, the City *Angers*; an University. Two hundred miles W. of *Paris* stands *Rennes*, or *Reannes*, an antient, rich, and populous City seated on the River *Vilaine*, in that Part of *Bretagne*, called Upper. Fifty two miles S. of *Rennes*, in the Upper *Bretagne*, stands *Nantes*, a large, fair, strong, and rich City, situated on the River *Loyre*; being an University; and remarkable for its Brandy. Ninety five miles almost E. of *Bourdeaux* stands the City *Cahors*, which is an University. Thirty three miles almost W. of *Limoges* stands *Tulles* a City in the Province of *Limosin*. On the River *Sars*, in the Government of *Gascony*, stands the City *Aux*, about 320 miles nigh S. W. of *Paris*. Forty three miles almost E. of *Toulouse* stands, in the upper *Languedoc*, the City *Castres*, or *Charvreux*. One hundred and forty six miles E. of *Paris* stands *Dijon*, or *Dyon*, a large and fair City on the River *Ousche*. Two hundred and eighty miles S. E. of *Paris* is *Grenoble*, a fine, large and populous City, seated at the Foot of a Hill, in a fruitful Plain, on the Rivers *Iser* and *Drac*. Forty three miles almost W. of *Grenoble* stands in the lower

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lower *Dauphine*, on the River *Rhofne*, the very antient City of *Vienne*, which was once of great Fame. On the River *Saivre*, 48 miles N. W. of *Tours*, stands *Mans*, a great, rich, and populous City in the Province of *Main*. Forty two miles S. W. of *Limoges* is *Perigueux* an antient City in the Province of *Perigori*; it stands in a pleasant Valley on the River *Lille*. Twenty two miles S. of *Perigueux*, and in the same Province, stands *Bergerac*, a rich and fine City, on the River *Dordonne*. Thirty five miles N. of *Aux*, on the River *Garond*, stands *Agen*, a rich and beautiful City; which is the Birth-Place of *Joseph Scaliger*. Fifty six miles S. E. of *Bourges*, stands nigh the Center of all *France*, on the River *Allier*, the large and beautiful City of *Moulins*, with a fine Castle. And 50 miles S. of *Moulins* stands on a sort of a Hill *Clermont*.

Besides the above mentioned Towns the following ones are of note, viz. *Brest*, *St. Malo*, *Havre-de-Grace*, *Diep*, *Calice*, and *Bayonne*, which are all maritime Towns. 1. *Brest* is a very noted Port in the lower *Bretagne*, 320 miles W. of *Paris*; it stands on an Arm of the Sea, where there is an excellent Harbour, unsuccessfully attempted in 1694 by the *English*. 2. One hundred and twenty five miles N. E. of *Brest* is *St. Malo*, a small but strong and rich City in the Upper *Bretagne*; standing on a small Isle, just by the Sea-shore, where there's a good Haven: which Town was bombarded by the *English* in 1693, but with no great Effect. 3. *Havre-de-Grace*, is a large Sea-Port Town and strong Castle in the Upper *Normandy*, which was bombarded by the *English* in 1694, and half laid in Ashes: it stands nigh the Mouth of the River *Seyne*, where is an excellent Haven, and is 48 miles almost W. from *Rouen*. 4. *Diep* is a large strong Town, and noted Port in the Lower *Normandy*; bombarded and laid in Ashes by the *English* in 1694; it stands on the River *Arques*, where is a noble Haven 34 miles almost W. of *Abbeville*. 5. *Calice*, *Calis*, or *Calais*, a very strong City and noted Port in the Lower *Picardy*; it stands on the Sea 140 miles almost N. of

Paris; and 30 miles S. E. of *Dover* in *England*. 6. *Bayonne*, or *Bajonne* is a large, rich and strong City standing by the Sea on the River *Adour*, where there is a good Haven, 96 miles S. W. of *Bordeaux*.

The chief Places of Residence of the *French King* are *Fountainbleu* and *Versailles*. The first of these Seats is a delicious *Village*, standing 27 miles almost S. of *Paris*, within a mile of the River *Seyne*, and takes its Name from a Fountain of fair Water that is to be seen there to this Day; in the Palace is four of them, and as many Gardens: Its Chambers are very rich, and its Galleries beautiful: In one of them are represented in excellent Painting, the Fights of some Kings of *France*, in another are seen Antiquities, the Garden-knots, the Grotto's, the Water-falls, the fine Walks, the Meadows and the Groves that render this Place famous. The other Seat is at *Versailles* a Town about 11 miles N. of *Paris*, where is a most sumptuous and magnificent Palace, enrich'd with Gold, Silver, Pearls, Silk, Paintings and Tapestry; its Gardens are vast and charming, and the Water falls the finest that may be seen; the great Park there, with the great Canal, which is 32 Fathoms wide, and 900 in length, the two Horses that stand at its Entrance in a fierce Posture, as those of *Montecavallo* in *Rome*, draw on them the fixt Eyes of all Travellers that see them.

In *France* are held several Parliaments, the ordinary List of which, and the time of their Election is underneath inserted.

The Parliament of *Paris* was of constant Session on the Place by *Philippe le Bel*, in the year 1302; which was before liable to be remov'd from Place to Place.

Tolose was instituted by the same *Philippe le Bel*, and in the same year at *Paris*, in 1302, and made fixt in *Anno*, 1443.

Grenoble by the *Dolphin Louis*, Son and Successor of *Charles le Bel* who confirmed, *Anno*, 1453, by his Letters Patent, that which the *Dolphin* had done.

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Bordeaux by *Louis* the eleventh, *Anno* 1462. The Parliament of this City and *Grenoble* sit by turns. That of *Bordeaux* was transfer'd some years since to *Condom*; afterwards to *Marmande*, and from *Marmande* to *la Reole*.

Dijon by the same King *Louis* the eleventh, *Anno* 1476.

Rouen was establish'd by *Louis* the twelfth, *Anno* 1419.

Aix in the year 1501 by *Louis* the twelfth.

Rennes by *Henry* the second, *Anno* 1553; this Parliament was transferr'd to *Vannes*, in the year 1675.

Pau was created *Anno* 1620, by *Louis* the thirteenth.

Metz was created *Anno* 1633, by *Lewis* the thirteenth too.

To which are added since by the present *Lewis* the fourteenth, *Tornai* and *Dole*.

The first President of each Parliament wears on his Cap two Galloons of Gold, and three Borders of Gold likewise on his Mantle, lin'd with Ermines on the backside to distinguish him from other Presidents of the Cap; who have but one on their Cap. The Presidents, the Councillors, Attorneys and Solicitors-general, wear Red with Trimmings of black Velvet, on the Days of Ceremonies; the Hoods are lin'd with Ermines.

There are in *France* nine Courts or Chambers of Accounts, the Towns where they are established are *Paris*, *Rouen*, *Dijon*, *Nantes*, *Montpelier*, *Grenoble*, *Aix*, *Pau*, *Blois*; that of *Paris* is very antient; its Presidents, as also those of the grand Council, wear on the Days of Ceremony a Robe of black Velvet.

There are counted in the Kingdom twenty three Generalities, about 164 Elections: There were counted three Chambers of Edict; that of *Grenoble*, that of *Castelnaudary* which was before at *Castres*, and that of

of *St. Maikairus* formerly at *Bordeaux*; they were incorporated in their Parliaments *Anno. 1679*. These Chambers were instituted in favour of the reformed Religion, pursuant to the Edicts of Pacification made in the year 1576, 1577, and 1578. This last is call'd the Edict of *Nantes* or of *January*; and these Courts or Chambers of Edict were call'd *Miparties*, because they were compos'd of an equal number of Magistrates of the reformed Religion and *Roman Catholics*.

The Archbishops and Bishops of *France* have Rank and Seat in the general Assemblies of the Clergy, according to the Antiquity of their Consecration: A Catalogue of which Archbishopricks and their Suffragans, I have (at the request of some) inserted here with the Number of the Bishops of every Diocese, from its first erecting to the year 1680.

Arch-

Archbishops.	Suffragans.	Bish.
Rheims	Amiens	76
	Beauvais	89
	Boulogne	66
	Chalons	89
	Laon	77
	Noyon	92
	Senlis	89
	Soissons	81
	Agde	67
	Alerb	21
Narbonne	Beziers	72
	Carcaffonne	73
	Lodeve	107
	Montpelier	63
	Nismes	96
	S. Pons de Temires	19
	Uzer	60
Bourges	Albi	*
	Cabors	*
	Castres	*
	Clermont	88
	Limoges	85
	Mande	*
	Le Puy	88
	Rhodes	*
	St. Flour	27
	Tulles	32
	Vabres	†
	Valence	

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Arch-

Archbishops.	Suffragans.	Bish.
Vienne	Valence	53
	Geneva	†
	Grenoble	62
	S. Jean de M. rienne	†
	Viviers	95
Tolose	Pamiers	29
	Lombes	29
	Mirepoix	32
	Montauban	28
	Rieux	23
	St. Papoul	30
	Lacaune	31
Rouen	Auranches	56
	Bayeux	68
	Coutances	88
	Evreux	67
	Lisieux	49
	Sees	68
Sens	Auxerre	103
	Nevers	92
	Troyes	83

Aire

Bish.	Archbishops.	Suffragans.	Bish.
53		Aire	51
†		Acquis	57
62		Bayonne	29
†		Conserans	63
95		Comminges	47
29	Bethleem	Leizourre	45
29		Lescar	45
32		Oleron	44
28		Tarbes	49
23		Bazas	50
30			
31	Lyons	Autun	184
		Chalons	76
		Langres	93
		Maseon	77
56			
68			
88		Agen	61
67		Condom	23
49		Angoulême	67
68		Lussan	30
	Bordeaux	Rockelle	24
		Perigaux	70
103		Poitiers	105
92		Xaintes	66
83		Sarlat	31

X

Orange

Aire

Archbishops.	Suffragans.	Bish.
Arles	Orange	88
	Marseilles	71
	Toulon	50
	St. Paul Trois Chateaux	68
Ambrun	Digne	52
	Glandeve	31
	Grasse	63
	Nice	†
	Senex	33
	Vence	52
Tours	Angers	72
	St. Brioux	61
	Le Mans	74
	Quimper	62
	Dol	67
	St. Paul de Leon	48
	St. Malo	71
	Nantes	94
	Rennes	74
	Triguier	61
	Vannes	89

Postscript.

235

Bish.	Archbishops.	Suffragans.	Bish.
88		<i>Apt</i>	66
71		<i>Sisteron</i>	61
50	Aix	<i>Prejus</i>	71
68		<i>Rier</i>	77
		<i>Gap</i>	44
52			
31		<i>Chartres</i>	105
63	Paris	<i>Orleans</i>	117
†		<i>Meaux</i>	104
33			
52		<i>Vabres</i>	22
		<i>Rhodes</i>	53
72	Albi	<i>Castres</i>	29
61		<i>Cabors</i>	64
74		<i>Mande</i>	62
62			
67		<i>Arras</i>	53
48	Cambray	<i>Tornai</i>	48
71		<i>St Omer</i>	10
94			
74		<i>Bellai</i>	86
61	Bezancon	<i>Bale</i>	5
89		<i>Lausanne</i>	63

Apt

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The Explanation of the Catalogue is this; the first Column shews the several Archbishopricks in the *French* Dominion; the second Column shews the several Suffragan Diocesses belonging to each Archbishoprick; and the third Column shews the Bishops which have been in each Diocess, from the first Institution thereof to the year 1680. But against those six Towns where there is an Asterism, they do not now belong to the Archbishoprick of *Bourges*, but *Alby* one of them is raised to an Archbishoprick and has five Suffragans annex'd to it, viz. *Cahors*, *Castres*, *Mande*, *Rhodes*, and *Vabres*; upon which account there has been assign'd to the Archbishop of *Bourges*, and to his Successors, 15000 Livres yearly of the Revenue of the Archbishop of *Albi*. Those Suffragans against which there is a Dagger, are in the Nomination of the Duke of *Savoy*. And *Bale*, against which is a Hand or Index, being in *Switzerland*, and become entirely *Protestant*, there has been no Romish Bishop thereof, since *Remastein*, who died *Anno*, 1651; and the Episcopal See is now remov'd to *Potenruu*.

It is to be observed, that the Archbishop of *Rheims*, at the royal Consecration and Coronation, Anoints and Crowns the King. The Bishop of *Beauvais* carries the Mantle Royal. The Bishop of *Chalons* carries the Ring. The Bishop of *Laon* carries the holy Vial. The Bishop of *Noyon* carries the Waist-Belt. The Bishop of *Langres* carries the Scepter. The Duke of *Burgundy* bears the Crown, and puts the Sword by the King's side. The Peers appear with a Circle of Gold on their Heads in the Form of a Crown. And Princes and Lords are chosen to represent the Peers whose Peerages have been reunited to the Crown.

The King of *France* bears the Flower-de-Luces, Or, which formerly were *Seme*, or without Number, and reduced to three by *Charles* the sixth. The Scutcheon is environ'd with the Collars of the Orders of *St. Michael* and of the *Holy Ghost*, ensigned with a Helmet, Or, entirely open, thereon a Crown closed
after

after the manner of the Imperial Crown, with eight in-
arched Rays, topt with a double Flower-de-luce; and
this is the Crest: For supporters, two Angels habited
as *Levites*, the whole under a Pavillion royal, *Seme of*
France, lined Ermines, with these Words, *Ex omnibus*
floribus elegi mihi Liliū, Lilia non laborant neque nem.
These Terms the Lillies do not Spin, import, that
the Flower-de-luces, which represent the Crown of
France, never fall to the Distaff; and that the Female
Sex cannot inherit according to the Salick-Law. The
Arms of *Navarre* are *Gules*, Chains of Gold inter-
laced, parted in *Orles*, *Pales*, *Fesses*, *Counterbands*, or
Saliers.

Thus much for the Description of *France*, and its
ecclesiastical and civil State. Now I arrive to the
Sevennes, where the miserable *Camisars* being not able
to bear the arbitrary Power of their perfidious Prince,
who for many years has Persecuted them with Fire
and Sword for professing the true Religion, and to this
Day yet does dragoon them, severely tax them, and
send them to the Gallies, they endeavour'd by Force
of Arms to curb his Tyranny; and being headed by
one *Cavalere*, they have bravely bid Defiance to his
Forces, and oftentimes put them to the Rout. But
at length *Cavilere* their Leader being tempted with
Gold, and fair Promises of the King, he left his faith-
ful Companions to get Preferment under an absolute E-
nemy to that Religion, for which a little before he had
so often ventur'd his Life.

However his abandoning the same true Cause for a
bad one, dishearten'd not the *Camisars*, since they
had as good a Leader among them still, to Head them
against their Foe, which Commander was *Roland*, who
manfully oppos'd and put the *French* King's Party often
to the Flight. But at length, to the great Grief
and Sorrow of the poor *Camisars* he was cut off, by
the Marshal *de Villars*; for being informed that *Roland*
was, with some of his principal Men of the Party
he Commanded, at *Castelnau* with a Lady, who, 'tis
said, was *Roland's* Mistress, he sent Troops thither
who

who surrounded the Castle. *Roland* appear'd at one of the Windows with a Pistol in each Hand; but the Dragoons, fir'd upon him, and kill'd him, with seven or eight of the *Camisars*; yet three of those that were with him escap'd.

On the 17th of August 1704, N. S. the Body of *Roland* was publicly burnt at *Nismes*, and five of his Men that were taken when he was kill'd were broke alive upon the Wheel. They all suffered Death with remarkable constancy. Major *Maille* (who was one of them) shew'd no manner of concern when his Sentence was read to him, and with a smiling Air rejected with Scorn the Counsel given him to change his Religion. These Persons went with *Roland* to the Castle of *Castelnau*, to consult together on their common Affairs; and not to meet their Mistresses, as their Enemies reported to sully his Honour and Reputation; but that story of the *Paris* Gazetteer was just such another false one as he reported of the *Camisars* submitting to the French King. Saying, the severe Example made of *Roland*, and those that were taken with him, together with the intire Defeat of the Party commanded by *Catinat*, and the Favours conferr'd on *Cavilere*, and those who come over with him, have had no little Influence on the *Camisars*: And within a few Days a good Number of them have come to the Marshal de *Villars* and implor'd the King's Mercy, among whom *Faguer de Cussan*, who commanded one of their strongest Parties in the Diocess of *Uzes*, came to the Marshall to desire to go and serve the King with *Cavilere*: And moreover that *Catinat* had likewise signified that he is willing to surrender, and 5 others of the chief Leaders of the *Camisars* had sent a Letter, signed by them, to the Marshal, in which they assur'd him they were willing to accept the King's Pardon; whereupon the Marshal sent them Word, that if they would come in, they should be pardon'd, but advis'd them not to delay it. Moreover the King's Troops in the mean time gave no Quarters to any *Camisars* they found in Arms; how the last Refuge of them was the
Upper

Upper *Severnes*, and that the Marshal *de Villars* had been oblig'd to buy up store of Provisions for the subsistence of his Troops, who were about to march up into that Hilly Country; yet it was not impossible but some Parties of the *Camisars* might escape their Hands, because the situation of that part of the Country is such that they might lurk about in it as long as they can get Victuals.

These are stories which are rais'd by their Enemies to cool the Zeal of those, who pitying the Case of the brave *Camisars*, are willing to attempt all possible means to relieve them. But all their malicious Artifices were to no purpose, for *Ravanel* commanded in the room of *Roland*, and the *Camisars* were stronger than ever, having several Parties of 7 or 800 Men in a Body, to oppose Marshal *de Villars*, who took the Field again, soon after *Roland* was burnt, to make a new attempt upon them, which was his Sorrow and Disgrace; for they gain'd a new Advantage over the Royalists within a League of *la Sale*, killing 200 of them, and taking 58 Prisoners. Then they propos'd to the Marshal *de Villars* to exchange these Prisoners for those of their own Party taken at divers times, or for Men that were in the Gallies on Account of their being of the reformed Religion; but the Marshal answer'd, that the King would agree to no Cartel with his Rebellious Subjects. Whereupon they shot dead 40 of those Prisoners, and Fleed 3 others (who were *Irish* Officers) alive; and expos'd their dead Bodies afterwards in the high Road to *Nismes*. They likewise affix'd a Writing on several Church Gates, in which they threaten'd to treat in the same manner all the Officers that shall fall into their Hands, till they are assured by a Cartel, that all the *Camisars* who shall be taken shall be used as Prisoners of War.

Besides, the *Camisars* were grown more exasperated since the Death of the famous *Roland*, and the Execution of those his Comrades, who were taken at *Castelnaud*, than ever they were before; and *Rave-*

nal, who did command them in chief, had signify'd, that he will revenge their Deaths upon all the Roman Catholics who shall fall into his Hands. This so frightened the latter, that they dare not stir out of their Houses; which caused a total interruption of Commerce. The Marshal of *Villars* took all possible measures to reduce them, but had repeated to the Court what he declar'd upon his Arrival in those Parts, that the reducing of them was almost impossible without a greater Number of Forces. The Court being sensible thereof, ordered the Duke of *La Feuillade* to send him a reinforcement, but the unexpected turn of Affairs in the Empire caused a great Alteration in their measures; and especially upon the Marshal of *Villeroy* making such pressing Instances for Troops, that 'tis believed the King will be oblig'd to weaken his Forces in *Piedmont*, to enable his Generals on the *Rhine* to stop the further Progress of the Allies, which God avert.

A LIST of *French* Privateers;
and Lists of the *British* Officers
that were killed and wounded
at the Battle on the *Schellen-
berg*, and at *Bleinheim*.

SECT. IV.

AS the King of *France* is not able to do any Exploits honourably at Sea, by his own Fleet, he gives Liberty the more to Privateering, allowing any to rob there, that will be at the Charges of fitting themselves out upon that Employment; a List of whose

Postscript.

161

whose Privateers, sailed out of *France*, and ready to sail, I have here inserted; which have taken and ransomed since the commencing of this present War, above 2000 Ships, to the Value of 2000000 Sterling, 80 of which in less than a Months Time.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
L' Aimable	20
L' August	26
L' Amitie	26
Le Conte d' Avau	22
L' Ambuscade	24
Le Beringham	20
Le Brillac	26
Le Breschall	26
Le Bienheureux	16
Le St. Jean Baptift	46
Le St. Barnard	26
La Duchesse de Borgogne	20
Le Charmant	12
Le Conquerant	20
Le Conced d' or	16
La Trois Contesse	20
Le Caprievisc	12
Le Cottentin	16
Le Conte de Maurepos	26
Le Conte de Theffe	20
Le Conte de Plover	30
La Contesse de Schemay	20
Le Chasseur	16
Le Coventry Anglois	56
Le Diligent	14
Le Duc d' Orleans	26
Le Diamante	20
Le Duc Dumaine	26
Le Diamante Anglois	54
Le Duc d' Anion	27
Le St. Esprite	40
L' Estolle	30
	Le

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
L' Duc d' l' Force——	19
Le Francois	32
Le Fine	12
Le Francois d' Affise	20
Le Foy Anglois	32
Le Feucheuse	16
Le St. Famille	28
Le Falmouth Anglois	54
Le Glorieux	14
Le Guamiden	12
Le Genieuieue	8
Le George Anglois	20
L' Harpie Volant——	18
L' Hermine	22
L' Hierenz	14
L' Hironidalle	12
Le St. Isidore	36
L' Jour de Naissance	18
L' June Houme	20
Le St. Joseph	30
L' Joyeux	12
L' Jafon	54
Le St. Lovis	28
La Marie Magdulin	14
La Margaret	20
Le Marquis d' Eux	20
Le Marvellieux	14
Lo St. Michael	24
Le Marcure Volant	12
La Nymph	24
L' Opiniatre	12
La Philipeaux	32
Le Paix——	40
Le Parvesse	18
Le Francois de la Paix	24
Le Providence	16
Le Poutchartraine	26
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Guns.

19	Le Parfait——	26
32	Le Prudent	16
12	Le Conte de Roel	20
20	Le Robert de Rosloc	18
32	Le St. Renier	20
16	Le Ranault	12
28	Le Victorie	20
54	Le Valencourt	16
14	Le Valleur	24
12	Le Valuntaire	26
8	La Vierge de Grace	24
20	Le Ville de Mortaix——	20
18	Le Ville St. Malos	40

Besides these, there were 14 Sail read to launch, that were to carry from 24 to 40 Guns each: Some of them rowing with 36 Oars; and several others, carrying from 6 to 8 Guns, which is taken no notice of.

Sailed from *Dunkirk, Ostend, and Havre-de-Grace*, as belonging to those Ports.

Ships.

Guns.

L' Amphitrite——	24
La St. Ann	20
Le St. Andrew	25
L' Adroit	44
Le Bril Olandrois	32
Le Chevalier	24
Le Dauphine	30
Le Duc de Baviere	20
La Esperance——	20
L' Engageant	26

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<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>
Le Jersey Anglois——	52
La Reine d' Espagne	46
Le Sirene	30
La Salisbury Anglois	54
Le Squerrel Anglois	26
Le Ville de Dunquerque	24
L' Unicorn Hollandois	60
Le Faulcon Blanc	18
La Fortuna	20
Le Grand Chaffiners——	30
Le Grand Marthal de France	26
Le Jean Baptiste	20
Le Leon Blanc	18
La Lune Royal	28
Le Ludloe Anglois	32
Le St. Louis	22
Le Milford Anglois——	32
Le Neptune	24
Le St. Nicholas	18
Le Perle	30
Le St. Piere	22
Le Triumphe de la Paix.	24

The last Advices from *Martinico* said, that there was then Sailed from the Port, 18 Privateers from 6 to 18 Guns, who had carried into that Island since the first of the War, above 250 *English* Ships; 30 of them in less than a Months time (before the 4th of September 1704,) from *Guinea*, *New-England*, to and from *England* and *Ireland*.

A LIST of the *British* Officers and Soldiers that were kill'd and wounded at the Battle on the *Schellenberg*.

OF the *Foot-Guards*, Lieutenant Col. *Blount*, Captain *Raleigh*, Capt. *West*, and Quarter-Master *Bibey* killed. Lieut. Col. *Primrose*, Lieut. Col. *Harris*, Capt. *Adams*, Capt. *Pocock*, Ensign *Smith*, Ensign *Pearson*, Ensign *Rich*, Ensign *Dennys* *Pujolos* wounded. Sergeants killed 7, wounded 8,

Of General *Churchill's* Regiment, Ensign *Harrison*, Ensign *Caldecut* kill'd. Centinals kill'd 3, wounded 37.

Of the Earl of *Orkney's* first Battalion of *Scotch Guards*, Captain *William Murrey*, Ensign *Mac. Dugal*, Ensign *Mac. Ilroy* kill'd. Col. *White*, Major *Cockbourne*, Capt. *Hume*, Capt. *Irwin*, Capt. *Brown*, Lieut. *Kidd*, Lieut. *Balentine*, Ensign *Stratton*, Ensign *Cunningham*, Ensign *Stuart* wounded. Sergeants kill'd 1, wounded 3. Centinals killed 38, wounded 103.

Of the Earl of *Orkney's* second Battalion, Capt. *Baily*, Lieut. *Levingstone* killed. Major *Kerr*, Capt. *Carr*, Lieut. *Pearson*, Lieut. *Moor*, Lieut. *Vernel*, Lieut. *Hay*, Lieut. *Dickson*, Lieut. *Hamilton*, Ensign *White*, Ensign *Mac Queen*, Ensign *Mac Onway*, Ensign *Moreniere*, Ensign *Elliot*, Ensign *Jennings*, Ensign *Moor*, wounded. Sergeants killed 1, wounded 12. Centinals killed 76, wounded 184.

Of the Lord *Northand Grey's* Regiment, Capt. *Croy* killed. Sergeants wounded 3. Centinals killed 13, wounded 36.

Of Brigadier *Web's* Regiment, Ensign *Savage* killed. Ensign *Baziers*, Ensign *Mason* wounded. Sergeants wounded 2, Centinals killed 5, wounded 31.

Of the Earl of *Darby's* Regiment, Major *Mordant*, Ensign *Charlton* killed. Lieut. Col. *Hamilton*, Capt. *Cogb-land*, Ensign *Key*, wounded. Sergeants killed 1, wounded 1. Centinals killed 19, wounded 24.

Guns.

52
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Of Brigadier *Hamilton's* Regiment, Capt. *Leas*, Ens. *Gillman*, Ens. *Walsh*, Ens. *Pensant* wounded. Sergeants killed 1, wounded 3. Centinals killed 11, wounded 32.

Of Brigadier *How's* Regiment, Capt. *Bonton*, Capt. *Lesly*, Lieut. *Morris* wounded. Sergeants killed 1, wounded 3. Centinals killed 9, wounded 19.

Of Brigadier *Row's* Regiment, Capt. *Kygoe*, Lieut. *Johnson*, Lieut. *Jo. Campbell* wounded.

Of Brigadier *Ferguson's* Regiment, Capt. *Lawson*, Lieut. *Seaton* wounded. Sergeants killed 1, wounded 3. Centinals killed 18, wounded 57.

Of Lieut. General *Ingoldsby's* Regiment, Capt. *Harman*, Capt. *Ogilby*, Lieut. *Frazer*, Lieut. *Agan*, Lieut. *Price* killed. Col. *Sabin*, Lieut. Col. *Jones*, Major *Ingoldsby*, Capt. *Eyme*, Lieut. *Feveran*, Lieut. *Carrick*, Lieut. *Richards*, Lieut. *Cawdry*, Lieut. *Pigor*, Lieut. *Aldy*, Lieut. *Jones*, wounded. Sergeants killed 6, wounded 6. Centinals killed 60, wounded 156.

Of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Regiment, Capt. *Powel* killed. Capt. *Baily*, Lieut. *Stapleton*, Lieut. *Walley*, Lieut. *Gardner* wounded. Sergeants killed 1. Centinals killed 28, wounded 44.

Of Col. *Meredith's* Regiment, Lieut. *Cornwall*, Lieut. *Boukam*, Ens. *Billing*, Ens. *Jackson* killed. Col. *Meredith*, Lieut. *Cairns*, Lieut. *Neal*, Lieut. *Biron*, Lieut. *Southerby*, Ens. *Welsh*, Ens. *Onslow*, Ens. *Wood*, Ens. *Ogilby*, Ens. *Kent* wounded. Sergeants killed 1, wounded 3. Centinals killed 18, wounded 57.

Dragoons.

Of the Lord *Hay's* Regiment, Capt. *Duglass* killed. Capt. *Young*, Lieut. *Malary* wounded. Private Men killed 7, wounded 17.

Of Brigadier *Ross's* Regiment, Major *Caldwel*, Cornet *Hamilton* wounded. Private Men killed 4, wounded 19.

Horse.

Of the five Regiments of Horse, Capt. *Carrington*, Adjut. *Skelson* killed, Major General *Wood*, Col. *Palmer*, Major *Napper*, Lieut. *Tettefoil*, Lieut. *Kyrle*, Cornet *Charles Laws*, Cornet *Ward*, Cornet *Clark*, *Henry Scaredevil*, Chaplain to the Duke of *Schomberg's* Regiment wounded. Private men killed 13, wounded 53. To

Total of Officers killed 29, wounded 85. Of Sergeants and private Men killed 407, wounded 1031.

Officers killed and wounded at *Bleinheim*.

Of Brigadier *Row's* Regiment. Lieut. Col. *Dallyell*. Capt. *Alex. Straton*, Capt. *D. Straton*. Lieut. *Vandergratch*, Lieut. *W. Campbell*, Lieut. *Walt. Travallion* killed. Brigadier *Row*, since dead; Major *Campbell*, Capt. *Crawford*, Capt. *Farilee*, Lieut. *Dunbar*, Lieut. *Ja. Douglass*, Lieut. *Elliot*, Lieut. *Ogilvy*, Lieut. *Maxwell*, Lieut. *Stuarr*, Lieut. *Primrose*, Lieut. *Gorden* wounded.

Of Brigadier *Ferguson's* Regiment, Capt. *Alex. Campbell*, Lieut. *Arch. Douglass*. Lieut. *G. Seaton*, Lieut. *Moncriff*, Ens. *Hay* killed. Lieut. Col. *Levingstone*. Capt. *Smart*, Capt. *Blackades*, Capt. *Bortwich*, Capt. *Wilson*, Lieut. *Ferguson*, Ens. *Bernard*, Ens. *Macleam*, Ens. *Ogilvie*, Ens. *Oliphant*, Ens. *Row*, Ens. *Darlimph*, Ens. *Marshall*, Quarter-master *Stephenson* wounded.

Of Lieut. General *Ingoldsby's* Regiment, Major *George Morgan*, Capt. *H. Cookman*, Lieut. *Hugh Smith*, Lieut. *Griffith Jones*, Lieut. *Baily*, Lieut. *Fleetwood Dormer*, Rowland, Lieut. *J. Patterson*, Lieut. *Powel* wounded. Lt

Of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Regiment, Capt. *Vere Fitz Simmons*, Capt. *J. Baily*, Lieut. *John Parrot* killed. Capt. *Titchbourn*, Capt. *Pollexfen*, Capt. *Gardiner* since dead; Capt. *Le Conde*, Lt. *Finch*, Lt. *Alboreton*, Lt. *Whitehall*, Ens. *Turner*, Ens. *Douglass* wounded.

Of Colonel *Meredith's* Regiment, Lieut. *Cairns*. Lieut. *Edmonds*, Lieut. *Biron* wounded.

The Dragoons suffered so little, that only the Adjutant of the Regiment of *Ross* is much wounded.

Horse.

Of Lt. General *Lumley's* Regiment, Lt. *Burton*, Lt. *Kingston* wounded.

Of Major General *Wood's* Regiment, Lt. Col. *Fetherstonhaugh*, Cornet *Odiarne*, Capt. *Shute*, Cornet *Forrester* killed. Capt. *Armstrong*, Lt. *Dove*, Cornet *Stephenson* wounded.

Of Lt. General *Windham's* Regiment, Major *Chenevix*, Lt. *Paine*, Cornet *Thompson*, Cornet *Sanders*, Quarter-Master *Crocker* killed. Capt. *Windham*, Lt. *Hall*. Cort. *Ward*. Cort. *Nevil*, Cort. *Edmonds* wounded.

Or,

Of the Duke of Scomberg's Regiment, M. Creed, Lt. Hawker, Cort. Charlton killed. Captain Prime, Cort. Creauseau, Lieut. Palms wounded.

Of Col. Cadogan's Regiment, Lt. Groubiere killed.
Of the Guards.

Lt. Col. Philip Dormer killed. Lt. Mordaunt, Capt. *Ja. Dormer*. Capt. *Dorock*, Ens. *Reeves*, E. *Campion* wounded.

Of the Royal Regiment of Foot, Col. *J. White*, Ens. *G. Conoway*, Ens. *Craeg* killed. Capt. *Ja. Cunningham*, Lt. *Forbes* since dead, Capt. *Montgomery*, Capt. *Bruce*, Capt. *Lindsey*, Lt. *Harroway*, Lt. *Lisle*, Ens. *Hume* wounded.

Of Prince George's Regiment, Lt. *Schrimpsour*, Lieut. *Dulfrey* killed. Lt. Col. *Peyton*, M. *Hesley*, Capt. *Meals*, Capt. *Luke* dead, Capt. *Slaughter*, Ens. *Montgomery*, Ens. *Bolton*, Ens. *Campion*, Ens. *Smith* wounded.

Of Brigadier Webb's Regiment, M. *Frederick Cornwall* killed. Capt. *Leon Lloyd*, Lieut. *Beesfer* wounded.

Of the Lord North and Grey's Regiment, Capt. *Daws*, Sir *J. Sandy's*, Capt. *Cavendish*, Capt. *Burton*, Lt. *Farger*, Lt. *Wycks*, Ens. *Breams*, Ens. *Dawson* killed. Lord North and Grey, M. *Grandville*, Capt. *Cunningham*, Capt. *Sponswood*, Lt. *Buller*, Lt. *Boyblane*, Lt. *Hornby*, Ens. *Croy*, Ens. *Rossington* wounded.

Of Brigadier How's Regiment, Capt. *J. Tankard* Lt. *W. Kent*, Lt. *T. Simmons*, Ens. *Tho. Jackson*, killed. Lt. Col. *Britton*, M. *Armstrong*, Capt. *Villebone*, Capt. *Gaston*, Lt. *Burton*, Lt. *Dickinson*, Lt. *Harrison*, Ens. *Besby*, Ens. *Hargrave*, Ens. *Edwards*, Ens. *Dean*, Ens. *Patrick*, Ens. *Dawson* wounded.

Of the Earl of Darby's Regiment, Capt. *Cogblane*, Lt. *Brown*, Ens. *Sabin*, Ens. *Heskeith* killed. Col. *Hamilton*, Capt. *Heskeith*, Capt. *Fleming*. Capt. *Lee*, Capt. *Horne*, Lt. *Vicaridge*, Lt. *Jackson*, Lt. *Ayloff*, Lt. *Reddish*. Ens. *Gordon*, Ens. *Mackrith*, Ens. *Hooke* wounded.

Of Brigadier Hamilton's Regiment, Capt. *Brown*, Capt. *Rollingston*, Ens. *Moyle* killed. M. *Cane*, Capt. *Pen-tire*, Capt. *Hussey*, Capt. *Vainlien* dead, Lt. *Smith*, Lt. *Roberts*, Lt. *Weddle*, Lt. *Blackney*, Lt. *Harvey*, Ens. *Trip* wounded.

FINIS.

reed, Lt.
me, Cort.

killed.

Capt. *Ja.*
wounded.
White, Enf.
gham, Lt.
uce, Capt.
wounded.

ur, Lieut.
pt. *Meals*,
mery, Enf.

k Cornwall
aded.

pt. *Daws*,
Lt. *Farger*,
ord North
apt. *Spotf-*
Enf. *Croy*,

unkard Lt.
illed. Lt.
Capt. *Ga*,
nf. *Besby*
Patrick,

blane, Lt.
Hamilton,
pt. *Horne*,
disb. Enf.

t. *Brown*,
apt. *Pene-*
Smith, Lt.
Enf. *Trip*.